

THIS JANUARY NUMBER OF THE MAGAZINE is the first to be issued in the size authorized by the National Board of Management on October 15. We have been told that not only is the format more modern but that printing costs will be lower than those for the former Magazine. In a time when the costs of almost everything have soared, your D.A.R. Magazine is still only \$2.00 a year. We have assembled an interesting group of feature stories for this month; in February we hope to add a section reviewing some of the outstanding books on the Revolution and other subjects of interest to Daughters, as well as letters from our readers.

★

ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office:
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Signed articles reflect the personal views of the authors and are not necessarily a statement of D.A.R. policy. Products and services advertised do not carry D.A.R. endorsement.

*Single Copy, 35 Cents
Yearly Subscription, \$2.00*

Send checks payable to Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

MABEL E. WINSLOW, *Editor*

MRS. JOHN J. WILSON
National Chairman
D.A.R. Magazine Committee

MRS. ROBERT F. KOHR
National Chairman
D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee

Copyright 1959 by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D.C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOLUME 93, No. 1

JANUARY 1959

WHOLE NUMBER 773

Contents

PAGE

3 THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S MESSAGE

FEATURES

5	TICONDEROGA History and restoration of America's great northern fortress	Eleanor Murray
9	OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS An interview with Secretary Lansing in 1916, suppressed by President Wilson	A. R. Pinci
13	BEAUVOIR The last home of Jefferson and Varina Davis	Craddock Goins
16	A MEDAL FOR A SON OF NORWAY Commissioner Andersom received the Americanism Medal	Loretta Grim Thomas
17	GHOST TOWNS OF NEBRASKA Once thriving communities, now abandoned	Vera Freeman Rasmussen

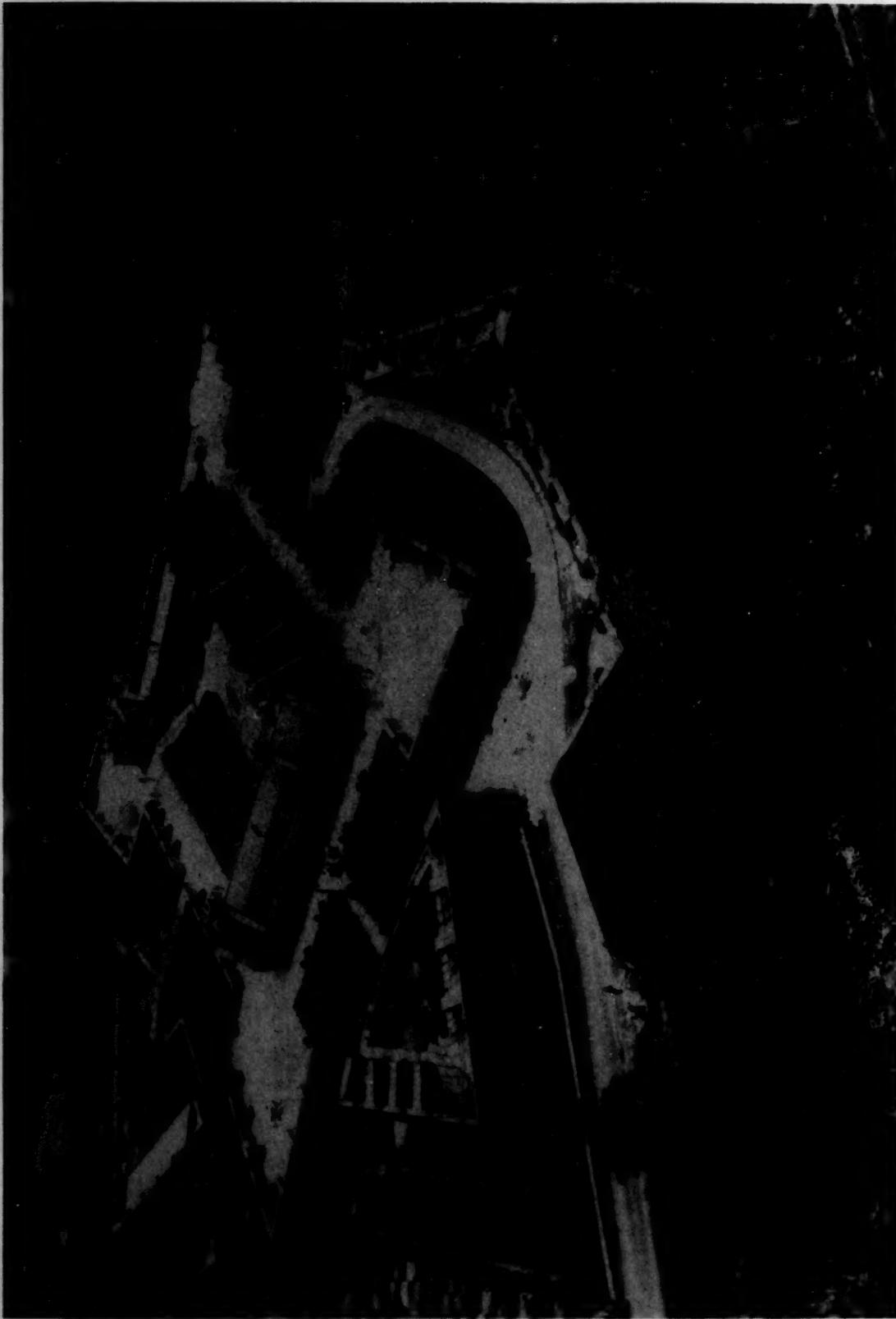
DEPARTMENTS

19	National Defense	Mary Barclay Erb
23	With the Chapters	
30	Junior Membership—Laying the Brick	Virginia B. Johnson
32	Genealogical Records—Genealogical Source Material	Jean Stephenson
61	D.A.R. Membership as of November 1, 1958	

MISCELLANEOUS

40	Arizona—The Forty-eighth State	Mrs. D. Edwin Gamble <i>State Regent of Arizona</i>
43	Charlottesville, Virginia—Rendezvous of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Presidents of the United States	Boyce Loving
52	Roll of Honor of the Albemarle (North Carolina)	Inglis Fletcher
60	POEM—American Scene	Inez Hunt <i>Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado Springs, Colorado</i>
62	Old Battlefields of New Jersey	Mary Wendell (Mrs. John W.) Wagner <i>State Historian of New Jersey</i>
70	A Brief History of the Louisiana State Society	Anna Baker Naquin <i>Press Relations Chairman</i>

Aerial view of Fort Ticonderoga today. In the left foreground are remnants of the French village of trappers and other pioneers that clustered under the protecting battlements of the Fort.



The President General's Message



WITH THE ARRIVAL of 1959, I wish to pay special tribute to the National Board of Management for its very fine accomplishments during my term of office as President General.

Phillips Brooks said that "joy in one's work is the consummate tool." If this be true (and from experience I know that it is), it explains the comparative ease with which a large volume of hard work is cheerfully accomplished by the Members of the Executive Committee, State Regents and Vice Presidents General who compose our National Board of Management.

I know of no other organization where a democratic form of government is more clearly typified than in our National Society. The founders of our Society wisely provided checks and balances for the government of our organization similar to those provided in the Constitution to govern our Nation. These serve permanently to protect both the National Society and its elected officials.

In our National Society, the Continental Congress is the supreme ruling body, and the National Board of Management is second only to the Congress. During interims between Congresses, the National Board has the responsibility and authority to manage the many activities of the Society, with very few exceptions.

During their term of service the competence and ability of the members who comprise the National Board are subject to severe testing by the very nature of their duties and obligations. All of these decisions may be trying at the time,

but the experience is salutary. Year by year, and meeting by meeting, members of the National Board, whoever may be serving at the time, prove their worth. They are molded in the crucible of our Society's administrative affairs, and more particularly in the fiery furnace of our patriotic programs and undertakings. As all of you know, at times D.A.R. members are compelled to take a stand on national affairs and in defense of our country that is not always popular. This disapproval we can view with equanimity. Usually time has proved that we are right in our analysis, and for this reason we have learned to bear a lack of approbation without being overcome by it.

The National Board of Management is in truth a workshop, with every member a willing and devoted worker, dedicated to upholding the ideals and objectives of our Society and representing well and truly those members who have elevated them to their high office and invested them with the conduct of the Society's affairs.

I know that every member of every chapter of every State Society wishes just praise and honor accorded to the Members of the Executive Committee, State Regents and Vice Presidents General for the constant and faithful performance of their duties. Not only do we honor the members of past and current National Boards, but those who follow. Future members of the Board may be called upon to face even bigger problems, and our encouragement and cooperation should be offered them.

I also stress the importance and influence of every member—chapter members and members-at-large—in furthering the national work of our Society. Our chapters are simply groups of National Society members convening in their localities to advance the objectives of their National Society.

To these individual members, and to the fine women they have sent as their representatives to the Continental Congresses, elected to the National Board of Management and to the Executive Committee, I wish you one and all a very happy New Year; a Year made happy by unselfish service to this great organization and unselfish patriotic service to this great Republic. Again I say, A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR to each of you!

A handwritten signature in cursive ink, appearing to read "Allene W. Brooks".

President General, N.S.D.A.R.

THE NATCHEZ PILGRIMAGE

Natchez-On-The-Mississippi

Where The Old South Still Lives

February 28 through April 1, 1950

30 Antebellum Houses Open

CONFEDERATE PAGEANT

Depicting Scenes of the Old South

Monday—Wednesday—Friday—Saturday Nights



For Information About Tours and Hotel Reservations
Write The Natchez Pilgrimage, P.O. Box 21, Natchez, Miss.

FORT TICONDEROGA

A History Book Come to Life

By Eleanor S. Murray, Curator

FORT TICONDEROGA is so authentically presented that as you walk through its historic gates you can almost hear the boom of the ancient cannon, and as you turn the corner of one of its high stone parapets you half expect to meet soldiers striding toward you right out of the pages of history. Here, too, are the mementoes of the long-dead but not forgotten soldiers who built the Fort, lived in it, defended it, or captured it. These soldiers walked the same paths, looked at the same beautiful view, and left behind them a heritage we have to understand in order to appreciate our way of life, and in the words of Patrick Henry, "I know of no way of judging the future but by the past." Surely there is no better way to understand the present or our ideals of freedom than to understand what our ancestors fought for, were willing to fight for, and the hardships they were willing to endure to fight for it.

Fort Ticonderoga is located in northern New York State on a promontory overlooking the spot where the waters of Lake George empty into Lake Champlain. Its story, like all good stories, begins with "Once upon a time." Long before white men came, the Indians had for centuries recognized the strategic value of the promontory on which Fort Ticonderoga was built. Occasionally wars flared between rival confederacies, but for the most part they lived quietly in their villages, hunting and fishing. Relics of these Indian villages, their cultures, their war implements and agricultural tools have been found in all the surrounding area.

Here at Fort Ticonderoga in 1609 Samuel de Champlain fired the first gunpowder at the Indians of the Champlain Valley. Champlain, two Frenchmen, and a small band of Montagnais and Huron Indians met a war party of Iroquois on the shores of Lake Champlain, just over the

hill from the spot where Fort Ticonderoga was later built; 1959 is the 350th anniversary of Samuel de Champlain's discovery of the lake which bears his name and of the battle on the shore at Ticonderoga, which alienated the powerful Iroquois nation. The Iroquois never forgot nor forgave that humiliating defeat, and aligned themselves with the English in all subsequent conflicts. Hundreds of events are being planned to commemorate the discovery of this great Lake Champlain, and 1959 will be a year of history, celebrations, and festivals all through the Champlain basin on both sides of the Lake.

From 1609 to 1755, as the years went by, both France and Great Britain claimed exclusive sovereignty over the territory in which Fort Ticonderoga now stands. Possession of that Champlain Valley was coveted by both nations. The British were pushing up from the south, and the French were pushing down from the north—the land in between was a no man's land. The promontory at Ticonderoga (as the Indians called it) commanded Lake Champlain, both north and south, as well as the outlet of Lake George; whoever held that promontory could control Lake Champlain, the gateway of the country.

In 1755 the French built a fortress on the promontory and called it Carillon (named "A Chime of Bells" for the nearby stream). Two thousand men harassed by Rogers' scouts and Indian raiding parties labored for three years building that fort in a dense wilderness. Robert Rogers, trying to keep the British posted on the French progress at the Fort, scouted close to the walls of Carillon, burned the wood piles, killed the cattle, then left impudent notes for the French Commandant, presenting his compliments and thanking the French for the "fresh meat."

During the Fort's history it was held in military possession by three nations—France, Great Britain, and the United States—a common theater of their glories, defeats, and disasters. From the very moment it was built, it had a most involved history, including the great battle of Carillon in 1758—the first and only large scale battle on its garrison grounds and a battle that involved the greatest body of troops gathered on the American continent. This battle had a great significance not only then but 17 years later, at the very outbreak of the Revolution, when Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys captured this stronghold by surprise attack. The Colonists remembered only too well that 15,000 British and Provincial troops had attempted to capture the stone fortress from 3,500 French and Canadian troops on July 8th, 1758, had been repulsed at the French Lines, and could not reach the fortress itself. Thus Ethan Allen's victory had a tremendous effect on the morale of the Colonists.

Every chapter of the history of the Fort at Ticonderoga stands alone as a monument to our past—any page of its history is a single segment of the whole, which has woven our Nation into the United States. There is no sameness in its history. It was captured three times—each time by a different method: By seige, by surprise, and by evacuation. Two additional attempts were made to capture it and failed. During the Revolution its cannon, confiscated when Allen captured the Fort, went overland on ice and snow to drive the British from Boston; a fleet was equipped and manned here and then sailed down Lake Champlain to hold the British back for another year. The winters were fierce. The journals kept by the soldiers show that provisions and supplies were practically nonexistent; men froze to death at night in their tents; and even tents

were cut up for blankets and coverings for their feet. Thus sentries could look forward to duty in the snow without shoes. Sick and well huddled together for warmth, and diseases like smallpox were rampant.

Briefly, Fort Ticonderoga's history can be outlined in the following dates, though dates are not its only history. History was made by every man who made those dates outstanding.

1609	Samuel de Champlain's battle with the Indians.
1755-1758	The French build Fort Ticonderoga (Carillon).
1758	The great battle of Carillon. (The French under Montcalm successfully defended the Fort against frontal attack under General Abercromby.)
1759	The British under General Amherst successfully laid siege to a depleted French garrison at Carillon.
1759-1775	A decade and a half of peace, quiet, and settlement.
1775	Ethan Allen and 83 Green Mountain Boys demanded and received the great stone fortress "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."
Autumn and winter 1775-1776	Fort Ticonderoga's great cannon taken by Colonel Knox to Boston.
Summer and autumn 1776	A fleet was equipped and manned and sailed under Benedict Arnold; though defeated by the British, it succeeded in giving the Colonies additional time to prepare for the great invasion down the Champlain Valley.
1776-1777	Winter of hardships, starvation, and suffering.
1777	Lack of supplies, men, and equipment forced the evacuation of Fort Ticonderoga before General Burgoyne's army, but the army which escaped formed the nucleus of the American Army at Saratoga.
Autumn 1777	An attempt was made by the Americans to recapture the Fort, Mt. Defiance, Mt. Independence, and the French Lines; John Brown, who had been with Ethan Allen in 1775, thought it could be done again, but the attack failed.
1777-1779	Garrisoned by British but eventually evacuated. A garrison was never actually stationed at the Fort again. (Evidences of bivouacs, however, during the War of 1812.)
1783	General Washington toured the area and the Fort.

There is a complete and fascinating chapter in each segment of Fort Ticonderoga's history, and a story within a story everywhere you do research. There is also the additional story of the dramatic reconstruction of Fort Ticonderoga to its full glory that those of us who live today may see the muskets the soldiers used, the cannon with which they protected the Fort, the beautiful and ornate swords made by artist craftsmen, and the plain swords made by blacksmiths, the uniforms and the hats they wore, the Mess Hall where they ate, and the dungeon where they were punished. Above all, to walk around the fortress itself to absorb its atmosphere of strength, of serenity, and

of impregnability, is the result of this additional chapter, a chapter full of imagination, foresight, and perseverance.

The Pell family's connection with Fort Ticonderoga goes back more than 142 years. William Ferris Pell, the great-great grandfather of Stephen Pell, on his business trips up and down Lake Champlain had been impressed by the great beauty of the promontory. He discovered that,

in which it was involved. They had first removed the furniture, the windows, the doors, and the floor beams; and, when William Ferris Pell took over the property, they were removing the stone from the walls as foundation for their houses.

From that time on some member of the Pell family has been responsible for the property of Fort Ticonderoga and has made every effort to preserve and cherish the property, which the family has considered a duty, a responsibility, and a public trust. It is through the efforts of the Pell family collectively down through the years that the walls which were still standing were protected, that the grounds were not disturbed by relic hunters, that the railroad planned to go through the property tunneled underground almost a half mile from the Fort itself.

In 1908—50 years ago—Stephen Pell looked at the ruins of the once mighty Fort Ticonderoga and began work on the realization of a dream that had been his since childhood. This dream based on an ideal of childhood, and nourished by a tiny but beautiful flint and steel box found when he was 8 or 10 years old and was playing soldier in the Fort, is the nucleus not only of the museum but of the Fort itself.

It took a man of courage, imagination, and rare persistence to undertake such a project—to be able to look at ruined buildings and walls and dare to dream that one day they would be restored to full glory—the flags flying, and people from all over the country paying tribute to America's greatest military fortress and military museum. It also took hard work and a great deal of money, but today the walls and buildings stand; flags of the three nations that met here in conflict fly together, and last year over 250,000 people from every State in the Union and more than a dozen foreign countries visited the Fort.

When Stephen Pell, with the assistance of Mrs. Pell and her father, Colonel Thompson, began to bring Fort Ticonderoga back to its full glory, Pells for almost a hundred years had laid the groundwork, possibly hoping that some day some member of the Pell family would undertake the gigantic task of mak-

after the Revolution, all Crown lands had reverted not to the National Government but to the States in which they were located. The abandoned Fort Ticonderoga, together with other Crown lands, had in turn been deeded by New York State to Columbia and Union Colleges, to sell or use for educational purposes. In 1816 William Ferris Pell first leased, and later purchased, the Fort and garrison grounds at Ticonderoga and built his house on the lake shore. He immediately fenced in the garrison grounds to try to preserve what remained of the walls and buildings. Much more damage had been done to the Fort by the early settlers than by the wars

had
the win-
floor
Ferris
they
from the
houses.
member
respon-
Ticon-
fort to
property,
ered a
public
of the
through
h were
d, that
ed by
ailroad
roperty
a half

Stephen
he once
began
dream
ldhood.
a deal of
a tiny
k found
old and
Fort, is
museum

imagi-
under-
able to
d walls
ay they
ry—the
all over
o Amer-
ness and
ook hard
ney, but
s stand;
hat met
and last
m every
e than a
ited the

the assist-
father,
o bring
its full
hundred
ork, pos-
y some
y would
of mak-

ing Fort Ticonderoga live again. Time and weather had done additional damage, though in some cases both had been helpful. Walls that had partly fallen, had continued to fall directly underneath; and, when the debris was cleared away, the walls of the buildings were found to be standing, not one story but two stories high. The whole star-shaped outline of the fortress was easily discernible, and the walls of the West Barracks were standing almost to full height. In 1908 the West Barracks was completely restored, and opened to the public in 1909 in time for President Taft's visit in connection with Champlain's 300th anniversary.

In addition to the foundations of the walls and buildings, Mr. Pell and the young architect, Alfred Bossom, had old maps and plans to assist them. As rebuilding of the Fort continued, the Museum came into being. Mr. Pell was offered military material from all over the country; descendants of Colonial and Revolutionary heroes sent him swords, muskets, and uniforms; the Governments of France, Great Britain, the United States, Haiti, San Domingo, and Nicaragua gave him cannon of the proper period for the rebuilding, the library began to grow—from the few fortification books to all the hundreds of tangents that have made Fort Ticonderoga's history: Research books and manuscripts of battles and campaigns; books about buttons, uniforms, muskets and swords, flags, and biographies. One bit of research leads to another, and a solid research library is as necessary to a good museum as it is to rebuilding a fort. The library at Fort Ticonderoga has been gathered painstakingly over a period of 50 years and is today a gem among highly specialized research libraries.

Stephen Pell loved every stone in the Fort, every view from its walls, every object in the museum, every book in the library. He talked with thousands and thousands of visitors who never had any idea that he was responsible for Fort Ticonderoga's restoration. He answered questions as to the history of the Fort and its various battles and campaigns. He loved people and he loved the Fort; and the combination of the two was

something he could not resist. He arranged and rearranged cases as the Museum grew, but he never thought there was too much material or that there could ever be too much.

One expert has said that there is more material at this Fort that has actually been handled and used by soldiers than anywhere else in the world. It varies from the tools of war and tools of the woods, down to the "GI kit" and includes needles, scissors, buttons, coins made into buttons, jackknives, jews' harps, dice, ice creepers; also rings, rosaries, cuff links, children's toys, and women's brooches. The Museum contains thousands of articles that have belonged to famous men of our history: Ethan Allen's pistols, Washington's razor, General Schuyler's fowling piece; and probably the finest collection of muskets, swords, uniforms, polearms, and powder horns anywhere in the country. Each item was gathered piece by piece and item by item. No team of purchasers scoured the country. Mr. Pell's own infectious enthusiasm for Fort Ticonderoga literally built the Fort and gathered the Museum. Every object, no matter how infinitesimal, that came from the ground has been exclaimed over and cleaned with loving care, often by Stephen Pell himself.

Stephen Pell was never happier than when a busload of school children arrived at the Fort, and the policy of admitting school groups

without charge continues to be one of the greatest contributions to the field of visual education. Hundreds of buses bring school children to the Fort each year, and we believe school children are more aware of the ideals of our history after a visit to Fort Ticonderoga. We hope to teach not only the importance of Fort Ticonderoga in battles of our history in the various wars but the concepts, ideals of history, and basic pride in our heritage.

During the years that Mr. Pell was building the Fort, Mrs. Pell also devoted a large part of her time and talents to the development of Fort Ticonderoga. Through her great vision and understanding she encouraged Mr. Pell in his lifework and in addition gave generously in time and money for the restoration. The garden, laid out by the French soldiers in 1756 and in continuous cultivation since that time, was her special interest, as was the Pell house (the Pavilion), but the Fort and Museum benefited greatly, not only from her generous contributions but from her knowledge, experience, and untiring zeal. During the war years of World War I, while Stephen Pell was in France and the older son Robert in R.O.T.C. camp, Mrs. Pell and the young son John lived quietly in the Pavilion, and she acted as sole custodian of Fort Ticonderoga—a responsibility not too great for her extraordinary talents. To her also goes a good deal of the credit



Courtesy, Fort Ticonderoga Museum
Battlements of Fort Ticonderoga, showing guns of the Revolutionary period and entrance to Sally port at right.

of Fort Ticonderoga today, for her vision and above all her understanding of her husband's lifelong ambition and accomplishment—a dream a boy dreamed and a man made come true.



Courtesy, Fort Ticonderoga Museum

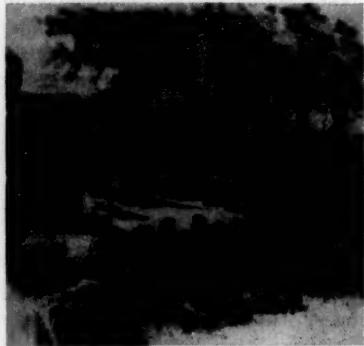
Ruins of Fort Ticonderoga in 1902, 6 years before restoration was begun.

It was my privilege to know Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Pell all my life, and it was an honor, and education, and an extraordinary privilege to work closely with both of them. I knew their dreams and hopes for the future of Fort Ticonderoga and their loyalty to and understanding of all who came in contact with them. In their wisdom and foresight, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Pell established Fort Ticonderoga as a nonprofit, educational institution 30 years ago, to carry forward their lifework.

It is, of course, fortunate and rewarding that their son John, who is now President and Managing Director of the Fort Ticonderoga Association, has the same interest in Fort Ticonderoga that his father had and that his wife gives him the same understanding help that his mother gave his father. His brother Robert serves as Vice President and Historian; a cousin, Rev. Walden Pell, is another Vice President; an uncle Theodore is Secretary; and his son, also John, is among the other members of the Pell family serving on the Board of Directors. The whole establishment of Fort Ticonderoga is based on love and understanding—family interest and family pride.

John Pell was brought up in close association with his father's and mother's infectious enthusiasm for Fort Ticonderoga. He has a genuine and loving interest in the Fort, has devoted a vast amount of time to its perfection, and has added many educational factors. Meanwhile Mrs. John Pell cherishes and preserves the Pavilion and the Jardin du Roi or King's Garden. She spends countless hours in perfecting both and at the same time is the gracious, charming hostess at all official and unofficial functions.

The family interest and family pride have made Fort Ticonderoga a history book come to life. The interest of the younger generation of Pells insures that Fort Ticonderoga will continue to be a warm, intimate museum, rather than a cold institutional display. The name TICONDEROGA holds echoes of far off heroic days and famous names now legendary—MONTCALM, LORD HOWE, ETHAN ALLEN, and the names of all men who lived, fought, and died near Fort Ticonderoga. The Pells have recreated a fortress from its ruins to stand for generations to remind us that "We who tread in their footsteps, remember their glory."



An old print of Fort Ticonderoga ruins.

The Book That Made Lincoln Laugh

From Frederic N. Towers of Washington, D. C., the Library of Congress has received a copy of a work rich in association, evoking the sound of "high-pitched laughter" and the image of Abraham Lincoln, his body "shaking all over with gleeful emotion," his knees, with his arms clasped around them, drawn "up to his very face." The book, apparently especially bound, is entitled *The Nasby Papers: Letters and Sermons Containing the Views on the Topics of the Day by Petroleum V. Nasby, Pastor ov the Church ov the New Dispensashun* (Indianapolis, C. C. Perrine & Co., 1864). Accompanying the volume is a letter written by Mary Harlan (Mrs. Robert Todd) Lincoln to Mr. Towers on May 25, 1931; it reads:

There has come into my possession, through my husband, a little book containing the so-called *Nasby Papers*. This book formerly belonged to President Lincoln.

Connected with it there is an interesting little story. You will note that certain pages in the forepart of the volume are burned at the outer edge. President Lincoln was very fond of reading the *Papers* and, my husband told me, often did so by candlelight after retiring for the night. In some manner he one night got the book too close to the candle and these pages were partially burned.

David Ross Locke, the Ohio journalist who invented that raffish and bibulous Copperhead, "Petroleum Vesuvius Nasby," first met Mr. Lincoln at Quincy, Ill., in the

autumn of 1858 and, during the Civil War, called at the Executive Mansion on several occasions. Of one of these visits, he reported that Mr. Lincoln "expressed a liking for my little work," and Locke always remembered that "whenever merriment came over that wonderful countenance it was like a gleam of sunshine upon a cloud—it illuminated but did not dissipate."

Mr. Lincoln found pleasure and amusement in "Nasby" during the last hours of his life. Gen. Isham Nicholas Haynie entered in his diary for Good Friday, April 14, 1865:

At five o'clock this afternoon Governor [Richard James] Oglesby and I called at the White House. Mr. Lincoln was not in, but just as we were going away his carriage, with himself, wife, and Tad drove up. The President called us back. We went into his reception room and had a pleasant humorous hour with him. He read four chapters of Petroleum V. Nasby's book (recently published) to us, and continued reading until he was called to dinner at about 6 o'clock, when we left him.

At about 10 o'clock that evening he was murdered by John Wilkes Booth.

Mr. Lincoln's copy of *The Nasby Papers* will be exhibited in the Library of Congress on the 150th anniversary of his birth, February 12, 1959.

family
deroga
The
eration
Ticon-
warm,
a cold
name
far off
s now
HOWE,
of all
died
Pells
om its
to re-
in their
y."



ruins.

at the
of these
liking
ed that
countre-
oud—it

Nasby"
icholas
ril 14,

James
coln was
ge, with
alled us
pleasant
petroleum
continued
o'clock,

ered by

be ex-
nniver-

Our Foreign Relations

**An Exclusive 1916 and Still Somewhat Timely Interview With Robert Lansing,
Secretary of State, Unexplainedly Suppressed by President Wilson**

By A. R. PINCI

EASILY one half of today's world news, as it appears in the newspapers and other periodicals, consists of topics that are generally termed "foreign affairs." But foreign affairs, instead of being foreign to us as a Nation, are peculiarly our business, on account of the mysterious network of diplomacy, which mothers international relations, of which so much is heard and so little understood.

But what *are* our foreign relations?

That is the paramount question, which only the President of the United States or the Secretary of State can answer. It is a question as well as a riddle, because it involves not only Latin America, Europe, and the Far East, but also international law. International law stands as the riddle, whose complexities grow daily. In granting me the privilege of presenting his views in the press at this overseas war-torn time the Secretary of State in 1916, Robert Lansing, was confronted with the difficulty of explaining in a limited way subjects that half a century hence will be individually described by historians in countless volumes.

The relations of a nation like the United States with the rest of the world, superficially considered either neutral or belligerent, during a terrible war, attain a formidable aspect beside which such subjects as dollar diplomacy and international peace, hobbies of preceding Secretaries of State, were mere child's play.

In the very room facing the wide expanse of Potomac Park, where on two or three occasions I saw John Hay on a diplomatic errand at the time of the "open door," where Elihu Root enthused about our future relations with Latin America, where Philander C. Knox adopted my neologism "dollar diplomacy," and where William Jennings Bryan

proclaimed the desire for universal peace, Robert Lansing in a single statement bared the cause of so much friction among governments in time of war.¹

"We have," Mr. Lansing said, "an imperfect code of rules that define and govern the relations between belligerents and neutrals. These rules, which have grown up during the past 125 years and have been in some cases differently interpreted by courts of different countries, have been frequently found inadequate to meet new conditions of warfare, and as a result after every war there have been changes, modifications, or additions to the rules, generally through the process of judicial determination of the disputes or questions arising out of the war. Thus the prize courts of belligerents, for example, may become the interpreters of belligerent rights and neutral obligations, and their interpretations often evidence an unconscious prejudice arising from overappreciation of the needs of the belligerent.²

"Writers on international law relied upon these prize-court decisions in dealing with the subject of neutrality, so that they have laid down rules formulated indirectly from a belligerent's point of view.³ In addition to these influences affecting a code to govern the conduct and treat-

ment of neutrals, international conferences and congresses have generally confided the drafting of rules relating to belligerent and neutral rights to military and naval experts who naturally approach the subject from the belligerent's standpoint. Thus, judicial decisions, textbooks, and international agreements have tended to give all the advantage to belligerents and have shown too little regard for the rights of neutrals."

"What remedy, if any, have you in mind?" was the question.

"It appears to me that the time has come to reverse the process of treatment of the subject of neutrality and to deal with it from the point of view of the neutral," the Secretary said. "I would suggest that the subject might be advantageously divided into two parts: (1) The rights of neutrals on the high seas and (2) the duties of neutrals dependent upon territorial jurisdiction. I have suggested, as a beginning, to the American Institute of International Law that a committee be appointed to study the problem of neutral rights and neutral duties, seeking to formulate in terms the principles underlying the relations of belligerency to neutrality rather than the express rules governing the conduct of a nation at war to a nation at peace, that would give us a substantial foundation for a code of rules."

"Has the present war caused any new conditions?" I asked. "So much has been said, officially, of similar situations in preceding wars that many persons wonder if it is not like going over, diplomatically, old ground."

"So many new conditions have been caused and so many questions have arisen which were never before raised or even thought of that it has been no easy task to meet and answer them. I do not believe that the relations between neutrals and bel-

¹ When these words were spoken ruthless submarine warfare was commencing; the second Battle of the Somme was underway; a German mine had caused the sinking of the *Hampshire*, with Lord Kitchener aboard, but 6 weeks before.

² This comment is quite applicable to the recent Suez Canal dispute and its impact upon the interests and rights of neutral countries.

³ A new point within this bracket, raised by both Russian and Chinese policy, is what to do about seizing and removing property of citizens of invaded territory, on the plea of *replacement*, before peace treaties and associated agreements can settle and assess reparations, and worse still the abduction of civilians often sent to forced-labor hideaways.

ligerents were ever more difficult to adjust. It has never been harder to preserve neutral rights from invasion by the determined participants in the present conflict in which the power, if not the life, of the great empires of Europe appears to be at stake.⁴

"The peoples and governments at war are blinded by passion; their opinions are unavoidably biased; their conduct is frequently influenced by hysterical impulses, which is perhaps natural. Patience and forbearance are essential to a neutral government in dealing with such nations. Acts which under normal conditions would immediately arouse indignation must be considered calmly and without temper.

"Then, too, the conduct of our foreign relations is made more difficult because one group of citizens prefers to have their material interests unaffected, even if it comes to abandoning our just rights, while another group insists on demanding rights, because they help one or the other of the belligerents," Secretary Lansing continued after a pause, his pleasant smile fading into an expression of utmost seriousness. "Both groups are to mind un-American. It would be mistake to listen to either, but the influence which they exert on public opinion increases the difficulties of diplomacy (for the utterances of one group encourages a foreign government to resist our protests and the utterances of the other causes irritation)."

"The people," I remarked, "or at least a portion of the people, seem to be under the impression that they are not taken into the confidence of the administration, and their inability to understand *why* a thing is done or not done makes it appear as high-handed and undemocratic statesmanship."

"International politics are necessarily to a very large extent beneath the surface and do not apparently influence this Government's diplomatic actions. Nevertheless, they do affect such action in many ways and



Robert Lansing

more strongly than is supposed. Of course, it would be unwise to disclose this knowledge or to give in every case the reason why a certain policy is adopted. Possibly the apparent reason does not seem a good one to the public at large, and the Government is criticized for its action. As it cannot give the real reason without becoming seriously involved with another Government, it must bear criticism in the hope that the future will justify its policy. Very often the action is the result of conditions which cannot be made public and which may never be made public. It is always my wish to take the people into our confidence, to tell them frankly what the situation is, but you must realize that it cannot be done in every case. The people must try to be patient and trust the Government to do the very best it can in upholding the national honor and dignity and in advancing the interest of its Citizens."

"May I have your views upon the general foreign situation as it concerns the United States?" I asked.

"Yes, in a very general way," Secretary Lansing agreed. "Our relations may be roughly classed as European, Far Eastern, and Pan American. Each embraces the several nations grouped in its geographical distinction; together, they embrace the world. Frequently, we have controversies with all and always with one or the other. Some of these disputes are of grave importance, but the majority are over questions which are constantly arising in regard to the nationals of the respective countries. I assume you are interested especially in the controversies at this time, rather than in the subject of treaties and agreements.

⁴ At the time England, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, and Japan had sided together against Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Germany threatened to commence unrestricted submarine warfare, which became effective February 1, 1917, and forced the United States into the war.

"To begin with, the European situation is extraordinary and requires extraordinary treatment. In a nutshell the situation, which we have to face in our relations with Great Britain and Germany, the representative nations of the two belligerent groups—the two powers with which we have had our principal controversies—is simple. Germany, after developing the submarine as an effective engine of destruction, asserted that she could not, on account of the resulting conditions, conform to the established rules of naval warfare, and we should not, therefore, insist on strict compliance. On the other hand, Great Britain has declared that, on account of the new conditions resulting from submarine activity and the use of mines on the high seas and from the geographical position of Germany, she could not conform to the established rules of blockade and contraband and we should not, therefore, hold her to strict compliance with those rules.

"To complicate matters, Great Britain had no sympathy with the German point of view, demanding that submarines observe the rules of visit and search without exception, while Germany insisted that Great Britain be made to follow the existing law of blockade and contraband.

"The same arguments have been adopted by both governments, based primarily on military necessity, offering the same excuses for their illegal acts, but neither has admitted that the other is in any way justified in its conduct.

"If we admit that the arguments advanced are sound—and I am sure no one will deny that they appear plausible—and submit to changes in the rules of naval warfare, we will be without any standard of neutral rights. Conceding that the rules can be modified by a belligerent to meet new conditions, how far can a belligerent go in changing the rules? It is obvious that, if this privilege existed, the liberties of neutrals on the high seas would be at the mercy of every belligerent. As it is, under the old rules neutrals have to suffer enough when a state of war exists. They should not be further restricted in the exercise of their rights.

"The only alternative, therefore, is for this Government to hold firmly

in situations requires a number of groups which we have developed effective means that of the war to the warfare, insist the other said that, nations reality and high seas position conform blockade could not, be complied.

Great with the handing rules of exception, Great the exist- contraband. have been, based, offering illegal said that specified in

arguments am sure appear changes in will be neutral rules can to meet in a bel- rules? privilege neutrals on the mercy s, under to suffer or exists. restricted ts. therefore, and firmly

to those neutral rights which international law has clearly defined and to insist vigorously on their observance by all belligerents. It is true, as I have already pointed out to you, that the code of rules which defines and governs the relations between belligerents and neutrals is imperfect, but not in the slightest degree can the rules so far as they are well settled be modified unless all the parties interested consent to the modifications. This has been the position of the United States from the beginning of the war. We have twice sought to obtain mutual consent from the belligerents to certain changes in the rules, but in both cases we failed and the suggestions were withdrawn. Yet belligerents cannot expect neutral nations, no matter whether great powers or territorially small states, to submit to invasions of their rights.

"If Great Britain finds it difficult to obey the rules of blockade and contraband, that is her misfortune. If Germany finds it equally difficult to conform submarine warfare to the international naval code, that is her misfortune."

"It is asserted that violations of rights may differ in importance."

"That is true, of course," Secretary Lansing explained. "I have frequently pointed this out and said that they require different treatment. Thus, to cite a concrete case, the violation of the natural right of life is a much more serious offense against an individual and against his nation than the violation of the legal right of property.⁵ There is not and cannot be adequate compensation for the wrongful destruction of life, but property losses may be satisfied by the payment of indemnities. If one belligerent violates the right of life and another belligerent violates the right of property, you need not debate for a moment which one gives this Government the greatest concern, or which one will call forth the more vigorous protest and the more earnest effort to prevent a repetition of the offense."

* * *

"Yet, I regret to say, some Americans do not recognize the difference. How many take this view it is im-

⁵ We considered the *Lusitania* sinking by a German submarine in May, 1915.

possible to say, but the number is not insignificant. Indeed, the view is held by some who sit in the halls of Congress. These people openly complain that the Government does not exert as much pressure to protect American property as it does to protect American lives. They fail to see that property may be restored to the owners or an indemnity paid; they fail to see that lives can never be restored or adequately indemnified. And this mental attitude makes one wonder if the sensibilities of the American people have become so blunted by materialism that they think as much of the loss of their property as they do of the lives of their fellow countrymen."

* * *

"There is confusion in many minds about American loans abroad, official or commercial or both," I said. "May we cover that?"

"The question of loans is an exceedingly important one," Secretary Lansing admitted,⁶ "little understood even by well-informed business men. It will be recalled that, at the request of the last [Taft] administration, a certain group of American bankers undertook to participate in the loan desired by the Government of China. Our Government wished American bankers to participate along with bankers of other nations, because it desired that the good will of the United States toward China should be exhibited in this practical way, that American capital should have access to that great country, and that the United States should be in a position to share with the other powers any political responsibilities that might be associated with the development of the foreign relations of China in connection with her industrial and commercial enterprises. The present [Wilson] administration was asked, early in 1913, whether it, too, would request the same group of bankers to participate in the loan.

The representatives of the bankers through whom the present administration was approached declared that they would continue to seek their share of the loan under the proposed

⁶ Prophetic in relation to the controversial policy of loans and grants now.

⁷ The loan was for constructing the Canton-Hankow Railway, whose details I had discussed with Secretary of State Knox.

agreements only if expressly requested to do so by the Government.⁷

"The present administration, however, declined to make such a request, because it did not approve the conditions of the loan or the implication of responsibility on its own part which it was plainly told would be involved in the request. The conditions of the loan seemed to us to touch very nearly the administrative independence of China itself, and this administration did not feel that it ought to be a party to those conditions. The responsibility on its part which would be implied in requesting the bankers to undertake the loan might conceivably go the length in some unhappy contingency of forcible interference in the financial, and even the political, affairs of that great oriental state, just now awakening to a consciousness of its power and of its obligations to its people.

"The conditions included not only the pledging of particular taxes but also the administration of those taxes by foreign agents. A loan thus secured is obnoxious to the principles upon which the Government of our people rests. We are willing and earnestly desirous of aiding the great Chinese people in every way that is consistent with their untrammeled development. We will urge and support the legislative measures necessary to give American merchants, manufacturers, contractors, and engineers the banking and other financial facilities which they now lack and without which they are at a serious disadvantage as compared with their industrial and commercial rivals. This is our duty. Our interests are those of the open door—a door of friendship and mutual advantage, and it is the only door we care to enter.

* * *

"In that which concerns sales of arms and ammunition, the duty of a neutral to restrict such trade has never been imposed by international law or by municipal statute. It has never been the policy of this Government to prevent the shipment of arms or ammunition into belligerent territory, except in the case of neighboring American republics, and then only when civil strife prevailed, which is a very different thing from

an international war when a country's life is at stake. Austria alone has officially taken up the question of limiting the sale of munitions of war, and this administration was surprised to find that the Austrian Government implied that the observance of the strict principles of the law under the conditions which have developed in the present war is insufficient, as well as the assertion that this Government should go beyond the long-recognized rules governing such traffic by neutrals and adopt measures to maintain 'an attitude of strict parity with respect to both belligerent parties.' To this assertion, needless to say, our Government could not agree. The recognition of an obligation of this sort, unknown to the international practice of the past, would impose upon every neutral nation a duty to sit in judgment on the progress of a war and to restrict its commercial intercourse with a belligerent whose naval successes prevented the neutral from trade with the enemy. Briefly, the contention submitted was that the advantage gained in this case by England and her allies by their superiority on the sea should be equalized by the neutral powers through the establishment of a system of nonintercourse with the dominant power."

* * *

"What about the Monroe Doctrine?"

"The Monroe Doctrine, of course, continues unaltered as a national policy of this country, although within recent years we have found no occasion—with the exception of the Venezuelan boundary incident—to remind Europe that the Doctrine is always in force. The American republics are no longer children in the great family of nations. They have attained maturity. They have come into a realization of their nationality and are fully conscious of the responsibilities and privileges which are theirs as sovereign and independent states, and during this time there has grown up a feeling that the republics of this hemisphere constitute a group separate and apart from the other nations of the world, a group which is united by common ideals and common aspirations. I believe

that this feeling is general throughout North and South America.

* * *

"In this connection let me revert once more to the Monroe Doctrine. Some people have the erroneous idea that Pan Americanism has supplanted the Monroe Doctrine. It has not. The Monroe Doctrine is a national policy of the United States; Pan Americanism is an international policy of the Americas. The motives are to an extent different; the ends sought are the same. Both can exist without impairing the force of either. I would be utterly opposed to any abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine or any impairment of its vigor. Pan Americanism is not a substitute for the Monroe Doctrine; it in no way weakens its force.

"Yet we must not forget that Pan Americanism is of wider application than the Monroe Doctrine, in that it extends beyond the sphere of politics and finds its application in the varied fields of human enterprise. Bearing in mind that the essential idea manifests itself in cooperation, it becomes necessary for effective cooperation that the peoples of the American republics should know each other better than they do now. They must not only be neighbors, but friends; not only friends, but intimates. They must understand one another. They must study the phases of material and intellectual development which enter into the varied problems of national progress.

"Pan Americanism is an expression of the idea of internationalism. America has become the guardian of that idea, which will in the end rule the world. Pan Americanism is the most advanced as well as the most practical form of that idea. It has been made possible because of our geographical isolation, of our similar political institutions, and of our common concept of human rights.⁸ The path of opportunity lies plain before us. The Government and people of every American republic should strive to inspire in others confidence and cooperation by exhibiting integrity of purpose and equity of action.

"And before I conclude, let me add just a word.

"When the foreign policies of this Government are criticized by honest critics—I mean those critics who are not influenced solely by political considerations or personal ambitions—I often would like those critics to state what they would do if they had the responsibility. Would they be bellicose? Would they make demands which, if refused, honor would compel the exercise of force to compel? I wonder what their answer would be.

"Responsibility makes a world of difference in a man's point of view. When a few words may plunge this country into war, the man who has the power to utter those words, if he is a man who has the welfare of the Republic at heart, will consider long before he exercises that power. He will submit to a deal of criticism and endure abuse and ridicule by the passionate and by political opponents rather than see the young men of America sent forth to die on the battlefield."⁹

So ends the first [and only] analysis given for publication by the Secretary of State since the war began—a time, in other words, when every phrase must be weighed and measured. I know that Mr. Lansing would rather have every intelligent American citizen make use of the State Department files if such a thing were possible. But diplomacy would not be served, and so the vaults will retain the secrets of a nation; until that time when historians may have access to them, the people must rest content with explanations like this.

⁸ Soon after World War II belief prevailed that that would be what Communist Russia was trying to do—establish a Pan-Slavic union patterned after our Pan-American model, but there is no resemblance, because it is not a free and voluntary ensemble but a cluster of vassal or subjugated countries completely dominated by the Kremlin. Pan-Slavism is no new idea. Foreign Minister Serghei D. Sazonov told me about its desirability when I visited him in St. Petersburg in 1913.

⁹ As this interview (my third with a Secretary of State) was granted the first week of July 1916, when the presidential campaign was just getting underway, Secretary Lansing's words were neither a defense nor an explanation of Woodrow Wilson's trying "to keep us out of war," the slogan by which the latter was attacked and satirized but by which he charted American foreign policy until he no longer could control it.

BEAUVOIR

Beloved Home of Jefferson and Varina Davis

By Craddock Goins

No HOME ever created more serenity for a troubled family than Beauvoir, on the Mississippi Gulf Coast near Biloxi. Jefferson Davis craved nothing more than peace for his dear ones when he entered this picturesque retreat. It was a dark hour for a man who had known glory at arms, triumphant statesmanship, the laughter of happy children, and the devotion of a wife noted for graces in the richest Victorian tradition. He had turned his back upon foreign capitals proud to honor him and offer him sanctuary, to approach Beauvoir as "a citizen of no land under the sun," in his own words. In the golden age of gracious living, in the last stand of the Nation's "grand manner" day, he longed only for mankind's simplest prize—a happy family life.

That was abundantly provided by a gifted wife, Varina Howell Davis. She had followed her husband over fortune's dizzies peaks and down into its deepest chasms. Now, for the last 12 years of his life, she made a place of refuge a sancuary and gave it spirit and purpose; there ended the days of the man a people had idolized as "The Great Gray Captain."

Beauvoir (which means "Beautiful View") has been made a shrine by people determined that Jefferson Davis' ideals will not be lost. Of course, he is the central theme of the memorial supported by the 11 States of the Confederacy; nevertheless, the project also reflects the personality of a mate who gave lofty meaning to wifehood and grandeur to the simplest aspects of home life. Her spirit has glowed over Beauvoir from the time she gave herself two great tasks—rebuilding security for an uprooted family and defending her husband's integrity.

Varina Howell, a member of a patrician Whig family, was in her eighteenth year when she met the moody, 35-year-old Democrat. He

was living a hermit's existence on a brier-patch plantation on the Mississippi between Natchez, her home, and Vicksburg. She was astonished to learn that her parents had known him for years—as a West Point cadet and as a heroic dragoon leader in the Black Hawk War. Jefferson was the younger brother of a family friend, Joseph Davis, wealthy master of The Hurricane Plantation at Davis Bend, who had provided him with his part of the family inheritance when he retired from the Army. His portion was a comparatively small number of slaves and river-bottom land so wild and desolate that he named it "Brierfield." There he had lived in gloomy seclusion since the death of the bride he had brought, against her father's wishes, from the Kentucky Highlands.

Meeting him on a Christmas-season visit at Joseph Davis' plantation, Varina was horrified to learn that a man so refined and accomplished was a Democrat—a class her Whig family could not abide! At first she took a ready dislike to his authoritative manner, his way of talking "as though his opinion is shared by everybody who is intelligent," and hotly told him several times what she thought of him.

That settled, she married him in the parlor of her Natchez home, The Briers, joined in his efforts to turn his brier patch into a paying plantation, and saw him return from the Mexican War at the head of the First Mississippi Regiment with a painful and lasting wound—a hero much sought after in public life. Happy enough they were at Brierfield then, working together; reading aloud at night; planting rosebushes, ornamental shrubs, and trees (she lived to see one grow to 6 feet in circumference); and riding horseback through a profusion of wild beauty.

They worked joyfully in lush gardens and bountiful orchards and vineyards. Varina would have been

content to spend her days that way but bowed cheerfully enough when her husband was sought out for the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, even after he reluctantly agreed to be Secretary of War in Franklin Pierce's cabinet. Famed as she was in Washington for her beauty, social gifts, and intelligence, her greatest joy was sharing her husband's career. He was shocked at the deterioration of Army and officer morale, and appointed a handsome Virginian, Robert E. Lee, superintendent at West Point to train better officers.

The Davises were back at Brierfield when their most fateful hour arrived. They were planting a Glory of France rosebush when a horseman rode up, saluted, and gave Davis a message. His face blanched as he read it; then he bowed his head and walked slowly to the house, moving as in a trance. At the door he stopped and told Varina that a group of men had met in Montgomery and named him head of a new nation.

At Montgomery the distinguished London Times correspondent, Sir William Howard Russell, compared Varina Davis with his beloved Queen Victoria. He emphasized her "sombre, wistful beauty" and added, "They are calling her Queen Varina now, and her friends think that sounds as well as Queen Victoria." Her husband, stung by charges that he wanted to create a monarchy, discouraged that talk.

Queenly homage was paid her as First Lady at Richmond, too, but she was proudest of the oft-repeated compliment that she represented the highest in Victorian social standards. "I have known three great women," says Mrs. Chestnut's famous diary, "and one of them is Mrs. Jefferson Davis."

Although Varina had her critics (including those who called her inclined to pride and hauteur), none denied that she showed regal courage on that grim day when her husband—just before Richmond's fall—gave her a purse and a pistol, kissed her, and sent her on her way with a prayer that they might meet again "in a happier season." Meet they did, but only after she had been a fugitive in the swamps of South

Carolina and Georgia, a baby in her arms, often sleeping on the ground. But they were hardly reunited when he was seized and imprisoned. Powerful friends in the North bombarded Washington on his behalf, but it was only after her intercession that President Andrew Johnson released him. This was the sorrowful road that led at last to Beauvoir, after long periods of exile in Havana, Montreal, Paris, London, Wales, and Berlin.



Beauvoir, last home of Jefferson Davis, faces the beautiful Mississippi Gulf Coast and is on Biloxi's West Beach Boulevard.

Long before either knew that there was such a home as Beauvoir, Varina had been attracted by the seaside beauty of the Biloxi neighborhood and bought uncultivated land there. During their bleak wanderings she remembered the enchanting year-round greenery of the Gulf Coast. She had been ill in England, but even then she was more concerned for the well-being of her husband. His health had been broken by the rigors of confinement as a prisoner at Fortress Monroe. Moreover, he chafed to begin writing the story of his government, which he felt had been misrepresented by critics. Varina was sure that Biloxi would be the ideal spot to live while he prepared his story of the Confederacy, as she remembered the great live oaks, dripping with Spanish moss and growing luxuriantly to the seashore; she recalled the seas of azaleas and the profusion of poinsettia, hollyhocks, and evergreens.

Beauvoir had been built to endure. From Louisiana swamps sturdy cypress logs were taken to Biloxi in 1852 by a J. H. Brown, who wanted a home by the sea; oddly enough, these logs were hauled to Lake Pontchartrain by camels that had been introduced into military service when Davis was Secretary of War. The logs were floated across the lake and drawn by oxen to Biloxi, where they

became part of the first beach home erected in a locality that has since grown into a year-round resort.

The builder, however, never occupied the property; overambitious Mr. Brown was bankrupted by his project, and the house was unoccupied until sold to the husband of Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, who had been Varina's schoolmate. In her widowhood, she felt the tribulations of the Davises deeply; surmising their financial straits, she tactfully offered them the use of a cottage on her estate.

One usually thinks of Beauvoir as one house, since the manor is a photographer's joy. In reality, it is the central unit of a group of four buildings. The big house is flanked by a cottage at each side and a brick kitchen in the rear. It is a story and a half high, fashioned in the Southern plantation manner, on a raised basement and with a broad, three-sided gallery. It has a hip roof, and windows extend from floor to ceiling.

It was in The Pavilion that Jefferson Davis began his multivolume work, *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*. The going was slow at first, even with the help of an assistant furnished by the publisher, but the pace was accelerated when Varina's eager hands took over the job of amanuensis. It was a stupendous undertaking, and Varina's part must have been difficult in the extreme—taking down in longhand the dictation of a man on fire to transmit to fellow Americans as quickly as possible the message that filled his heart.

Varina's two-volume *Memoir*, written later, modestly skips much of her part in the ambitious project. In addition, she shielded him in his labors from the throngs that came from far points to see him; she was equally careful to provide relaxation. They took beachfront moonlight walks, and spent many afternoon hours in the gardens and vineyards. When the *Rise and Fall* was completed, they resumed an old-time occupation—planting flowers and trees, trimming hedges, pruning arbors, and building birdhouses.

Certain social demands could not be ignored, however. Admirers of the Davises thronged Beauvoir daily; they gave Varina credit for making

Biloxi a social capital. People who thought that imprisonment had broken Davis' health were astonished at the sparkle of his Beauvoir personality. In his seventies the man who had been one of America's most dashing soldiers and a dynamic statesman was still erect and spry, despite the foot wound incurred in the Mexican War, that long gave him pain.

Varina was proud to recall that he never stooped, but "retained his fine, soldierly carriage * * * always walked with a light, firm, step." Slight deafness was the only evidence of age. He frequently read without glasses. "His mind was wonderfully alert. He read and enjoyed newspapers, reviews, poetry, and fiction. * * * He talked about topics of the day with the fresh sympathy of a young man and made witty and wise comments."

Although the Davises lived simply, the table at Beauvoir was bountiful. From their own gardens came lettuce, carrots, turnip greens, tomatoes, squash, roasting ears, onions, cabbage, grapes, peaches, pears, and pomegranates. The common black-eyed pea, the Southern Armies' standby in the grimmest days, was an honored dish. The sea yielded shrimp, crabs, oysters, fish, and turtles; game abounded in the nearby forests—wild turkeys, quail, possum, and squirrels.



Dining room at Beauvoir.

With all of the happy life at Beauvoir, sorrow was not through with the Davises. In the midst of plans for a family reunion, word came that Jefferson Davis' last son and namesake was dying of yellow fever in Memphis. It tortured the father that he was not allowed to enter the epidemic-infested area to be with him. It also recalled the sadness of seeing the life of the couple's little first-born infant ebb away in Washington, as well as the tragic death of

who had shed permanent most amic spry, d in him a fine, ways step." Evidence without carefully news- ection. of the of a wise simply, beautiful. the let- toatoes, cab- and black- enies' was helded and nearby ssum,

Beau- with ns for e that name- er in r that with ness of little Wash- atch of

a baby son from a fall in the Richmond White House.

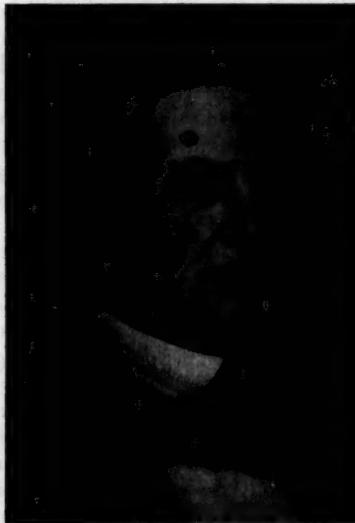
There was one more trial that they could not keep from the rest of the world. The only one of their children they had been able to bring to Beauvoir was their daughter Varina Anne, named for her mother and called Winnie. Born in the Confederate White House at Richmond, literally under cannon fire, she was hailed as peculiarly the South's own. General Lee had held her in his arms and proudly proclaimed her "The Daughter of the Confederacy."

While the Davises were abroad, before they settled at Beauvoir, she had been left in a Protestant convent at Karlsruhe, Germany. After her father completed *The Rise and Fall*, she was brought to the home on the Gulf. She held a deeply sentimental spot in Southern hearts. Now, in the bloom of youthful beauty, educated, cultured, and accomplished, she was the pride of a society that had known deep humiliation. In her were centered the traditions of an idealistic people. Unimaginable, therefore, was the shock to Southerners when word went out that winsome Winnie loved a Yankee!

The parents were distressed on Winnie's account. They could have found no fault with the manner or spirit of Alfred Wilkinson of New York State when he began paying his respects at Beauvoir. Varina Davis herself was the daughter of a Yankee, William B. Howell, transplanted from Connecticut, where his father had been Governor several times. Winnie's parents understood her bewilderment, realizing that her education had made her more familiar with Bismarck's Germany than with her father's Confederate traditions and that sectional feeling had no place in her thoughts.

Davis dearly loved his daughter, the only child left at the fireside. Another daughter, Margaret, had married and moved West. There is no record that he interfered with the romance; indeed, he was tired of hate, and had himself suffered from vindictiveness. However, Varina's pride in her Southern associations militated against the courtship; she tried to interest Winnie in several young Southerners "in every ladylike manner," according to my friend,

Mrs. Eron Dunbar Rowland, her protegee and only biographer (*Varina Howell, Wife of Jefferson Davis*, published in two volumes by the MacMillan Company in 1931). At last Winnie realized that young Wilkinson's courtship embarrassed her family and disturbed people who had sacrificed much for her father's principles. Some say that the Yankee lover released her from her promise out of chivalrous understanding of her problem. Soon after he returned to New York and entered his father's banking business, Winnie sailed for Europe with Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, wife of the famous editor of the *New York World*.



Published through the courtesy of the Frick Art Reference Library, New York

Jefferson Davis when he was Secretary of War.
Painted by Henry Byrd. It is from the L. W. Ramsey collection.

Thus, the autumn of 1889 found Jefferson and Varina Davis alone at Beauvoir. Their last public appearances had been during a tour highlighted by spectacular receptions in Montgomery and Atlanta. Evidently, his daughter's tragic romance was the last trial Davis had to endure. It was just as well he could not know that he would never see her again. He wasted fast. His step slowed. But a wife must be supported, even if a man of 81 must do it. His Brierfield plantation was in the hands of former slaves; he needed the rental from it, and set out to collect the money, leaving Varina to entertain unexpected guests.

A few days later word came that he was desperately ill. Varina rushed

to him by boat, only to meet him being brought on another boat, which she redirected to New Orleans. The best medical care was provided at the home of Judge C. E. Fenner. Davis discouraged the idea of sending for his two daughters. On December 6 there went over the wires four words that stirred the Nation, "Jefferson Davis is dead."

Northern and Southern editors vied with each other in paying tribute to the warrior who at last had found peace. At Beauvoir a tired old lady sat in lonely grief reading every word she could find about her husband. She made a brave effort to receive visitors, but it became too



Published through the courtesy of the Frick Art Reference Library, New York

Varina Howell Davis, from a painting made soon after the War Between the States by Henry Byrd. It is from the L. W. Ramsey collection.

much of a strain. At last she closed Beauvoir and moved to New York; she was joined by Winnie, who began her own writing career, halted by her sudden death in Rhode Island.

Varina was now alone, but far from friendless. She held the esteem of many Northerners, including another tired old lady, Julia Dent Grant. Her New York residence was resented, however, by many Southerners; she was too proud to let people know that the New York market paid well for her writings. She was on the staff of Pulitzer's *New York World*, and few knew that most of her earnings went to needy people in the South. Beauvoir's

(Continued on page 55)

A Medal for a Son of Norway

By Loretta Grim Thomas

National Chairman, Americanism and
D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee

WHEN I prepared my article on the Society's recently authorized D.A.R. Americanism Medal for the September Magazine, I had not realized that I would soon have the privilege of presenting the award to a distinguished naturalized American citizen. Descendants of '76 Chapter, of the District of Columbia, selected the Hon. Sigurd Anderson to receive the medal and asked me, as National Chairman of the Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee, to officiate at the ceremony while I was in Washington for the meeting of the National Chairmen's Forum in October.

The medalist fulfills every requirement stipulated by the Society. The son of Karl and Bertha Anderson, he was born in Arendal, Norway, and was brought to the United States when very young, automatically acquiring citizenship when his father took out his papers. Mr. Anderson attended schools in his adopted State—South Dakota—and received his law degree in 1937. Although his service as a county and later a State official was interrupted by World War II, in which he was a Naval officer, he quickly advanced upon his return, becoming attorney general and (from 1951–1955) Governor. Since the latter date he has been Federal Trade Commissioner.

The presentation ceremony took place in the National Officers Club Room on the afternoon of October 15, in the presence of the entire National Board of Management, State officers of the District of Columbia, and members of Descendants of '76 Chapter. Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, regarded the occasion as so important that the Board meeting was recessed to permit the members to attend. It was hoped that they would report the details of this "model ceremony"—the first in the District of Columbia—to their States.

Mrs. Randolph S. Collins, regent of Descendants of '76 Chapter, pre-

sided. The invocation was given by Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, Chaplain General, N.S.D.A.R.; the Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. William L. Pennington, D. C. State Chairman, The Flag of the United States of America Committee; and The American's Creed by Mrs. Dora Waters, D. C. State Chairman, Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee. Miss Mabel E. Winslow, Editor, D.A.R. Magazine, welcomed the assemblage for Descendants of '76 Chapter. The President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, and the State Regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, expressed their appreciation at being present. The Norwegian Ambassador was introduced and spoke briefly.

In presenting the D.A.R. Americanism Medal to Commissioner Anderson, I reviewed events of his life briefly, emphasized his qualifications and voiced my pleasure in being the one to present it to him. Following an impressive speech of appreciation by the Commissioner, benediction was pronounced by Dr. Walter Freed, the pastor of Commissioner Anderson's church. So many members of the National Board asked that Commissioner Anderson's words of acceptance and thanks be printed in the Magazine that they are quoted below:

Madam Chairman, Madam President General, Madam State Regent, Your Excellency, Mrs. Thomas, Officers and Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with a feeling of deep gratitude that I receive and accept this Americanism Medal of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented by the Descendants of '76 Chapter. I also wish to extend thanks from my wife and daughter Kristin Karen. I believe I should also extend the thanks of my parents, with whom I came to the United States and South Dakota as a boy and who



Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, National Chairman, Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee, presents the D.A.R. Americanism Medal to Hon. Sigurd Anderson on October 15.

endured with me the hardships peculiar to immigrants to a foreign country. This honor was unearned. I have done no more than is required of every American citizen.

On this occasion I wish to salute the Descendants of '76 Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the great contributions that you have made and are making to American life. The United States of America looks upon the Daughters of the American Revolution as a pillar of patriotism, which verily it is.

We are living in a time of great stress. Power-hungry, predatory nations containing over a billion people are plotting and working for the destruction of the richest, greatest, and most benevolent nation in the world, our own United States of America. A soft, indifferent, and complacent United States of America means nothing more than an invitation to seize, either directly or indirectly, this fortress of strength protecting the Free World.

These times call for an alert citizenry, a citizenry aware of its obligations. Weapons alone do not constitute a nation's defense. As potent as armies, navies, and air force are dedicated citizens who love their country and its traditions. We can well turn back into the history of our country and be guided and inspired by the men and women who fought our wars, beginning with the American Revolution; who framed the Declaration of Independence; who set up the Constitution of the United

(Continued on page 60)

Ghost Towns of Nebraska

By Vera Freeman (Mrs. Albert J.) Rasmussen
Past State Regent of Nebraska

THE FIRST settlers who came to the Nebraska Territory were English-speaking people; many of them were from Iowa and Missouri, but there were others from Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, and a few from Massachusetts and New York. A goodly number of those who came from the bordering States like Iowa and Missouri staked out their land, built crude shacks upon it, and then went back home to make their living. Those who did stay during these first few years had a difficult time. They had very few farm tools, so their first fields were little more than small gardens, and they relied heavily on hunting and fishing for their food.

To encourage quick settlement of the new territory the Federal Government allowed them to form companies to promote the sale of town lots. Many such companies were formed, and their representatives often misled newcomers into believing that the building of towns was well under way when actually the town existed only on paper, that is, a dot on a map. Many easterners bought town lots from smooth talking dealers and discovered later that these were merely squares of open prairie without a house or a store in sight.

When a frontier country is opened for settlement many factors arise in the social welfare of the settlers. Food, clothing and shelter were necessary and to handle these, towns were made the center of supply. Congress became aware of this fact, so the Townsite Act was enacted May 23, 1842, for the relief of citizens of towns upon lands of the United States.

Since 1854, when white men began settlement of this state, many towns were organized that have vanished; some are not known even by name, and today they are known as the ghost towns of Nebraska.

While sadness, suffering and chilling tragedies are found in the his-

tory of many of these vanished pioneer towns, the beautiful side of life is also portrayed. Many outstanding citizens of our country started life in one of these deserted villages, and they hold in reverence the name and the spot even if only waving grain remains to salute them as they pass.

The large number of towns organized by 1857 throughout the Territory of Nebraska, many of them by speculators, caused the legislature when it convened in Omaha City to pass "An Act to Regulate the Entry and Disposal of Town Sites." Many of the 64 towns were boom paper towns, but many others were organized for the benefit of the community surrounding them. I'll not try to mention all of them, but have selected a few that I thought would be interesting.

An article published in the World Herald in 1925 tells of Rock Bluff, the lost city, once a lively rival of Plattsmouth. There isn't a mark on the map of Nebraska to indicate the location of the State's vanished city, which was 8 miles south of Plattsmouth. During the late fifties and early sixties, Rock Bluff was an important town, and its citizens hoped that it would become the metropolis of the State. At one time it boasted of four general stores, three churches and as many saloons, two drugstores, a sawmill, a gristmill, and blacksmith and wagon shops, to say nothing of the tavern, including Dobson's Hotel. This hotel (or a revised part of it), still stands in a clump of trees and is occupied as a dwelling.

The houses numbered about 100 and were somewhat scattered around the business section. Main Street ran through the heart of town and ended at the Missouri River, where steamers from St. Louis and points south discharged cargoes of merchandise on the wharf. Now the original business houses and homes are gone, but today the farmers raise corn, chickens,

and the like on the townsite. The town disappeared gradually; some of the buildings were torn down or moved away and others blown away by tornadoes. Rock Bluff organized as a town in June, 1856, and flourished for 12 years. When Plattsmouth was finally designated the permanent county seat, it was not long until Rock Bluff's population began to decrease in about the same ratio that Plattsmouth increased. It required only the arrival of Plattsmouth's first railroad to convert Rock Bluff to its present status of "vanished city."

Even in the brief life of Rock Bluff it became important in national politics. In 1866, when the question of Nebraska's entrance into the Union was settled by a narrow vote in favor of statehood, the precinct of Rock Bluff became important because its vote decided whether Nebraska went Democratic or Republican. The State Legislature was to choose two United States senators. It was learned that the State House of Representatives would include 17 Democrats and 17 Republicans, while the State Senate was 6 to 5 for the Democrats, with Cass County votes still to be counted.

In the Rock Bluff precinct 107 votes were cast for the Democrats and only 47 for the Republicans. If these votes were counted, the county would go to the Democrats, who would gain control of the Legislature. But if they were not, the Republicans had enough votes in other precincts to carry Cass County. Consequently, the charge was made that election officials had improperly taken the ballot box with them when they went to dinner at a house one mile from the polling place. So the county clerk threw out all the votes, Cass County went Republican, and the Legislature elected 2 Republican United States Senators.

Not far from the town of Gretna was Forest City, one of the earliest towns of Sarpy County. In 1854 Wesley Knight took out a pre-emption and surveyed streets for the town of Forest City. It was incorporated as a town on April 18, 1858, but as early as 1853 some settlers were building dugouts and log cabins in that vicinity. This part of the county was settled mostly by people who

came direct from Ireland, and only a few other nationalities were represented. They were a lively group, and many interesting stories are told of their activities. One of these is about Michael Jones and his son Lorenzo, among the first who came. They were leaders of a gang of outlaws who collected tribute from prospective settlers, and if the newcomers refused to pay, killed them, destroyed their property, or ran them out. When the country became a Territory they left for parts unknown. Among the first settlers were John, Andrew, and George Weeth, with their widowed mother, Margareta Weeth. It is said that the first services of the Catholic Church in the vicinity were held in the Weeths' log house.

From the beginning, Forest City hummed with life. It was on the main traveled road between Omaha and Ashland and Ashland and Elkhorn City. A ferryboat was used before a bridge was built across the Platte River. The stage coach ran from Omaha to Lincoln, but it was soon abandoned, as it did not pay. The homesteaders going to take up claims after the Civil War made lots of travel. It is said that over 100 prairie schooners were seen waiting their turn at the ferry in one day.

M. J. Welch, an early settler, told about the early mail deliveries. "At first there was a star route which started from Bellevue and left mail in Forest City. The star route continued North to Chicago's postoffice, up in Douglas County, then to Elk City and to Fontenelle farther north—then it turned east until it arrived again at Bellevue, stopping at several farm homes on the way. This route was run only once each month." J. B. Melia, a pioneer, wrote about the experiences of the early settlers. He said, "I remember the folks telling of an experience they had with the gray wolves. One day they butchered some hogs for market. That was the only way they had of marketing them in those days; and that night my mother and my brother John started for Omaha with hogs so they would have them on the market early in the morning. There was scarcely a house between our place and Omaha. Hollenbeck lived about 2 miles west of where Millard is

now located, but there was no town there then. Just west of Hollenbeck's, there was a Long Hollow; in fact, it went by that name then. The night was clear and cold, and they didn't get very far from home when they could hear one wolf howl, and another would answer. Soon there seemed to be a pack of them, and the folks began to be alarmed, as they had no way to defend themselves. They thought it would be best to make a run for their lives if the wolves came too close. They were afraid the wolves would attack them when they got into Long Hollow. They kept on driving, and soon one came so close that they could see him! My brother jumped off, ran back the road a short distance, and cracked the whip at him. He did not come so close again, but the pack followed them nearly all the way to Omaha. My folks often spoke of the close call they had."

At that time Forest City had a postoffice, two stores, saloons, a blacksmith shop, a shoemaker shop, two boarding houses, and a log church. School was held in Mrs. Knight's granary or upstairs in Condon's little house or Shield's kitchen, and sometimes upstairs in the William Langdon house or Fogarty's, or in the old John Thomas log house on the east bank of the Elkhorn River.

In the summer of 1886 the Burlington Railroad Company built the Ashland short line from Ashland to Omaha, and the town of Gretna was located 2½ miles northeast of Forest City. The birth of Gretna marked the decline and fall of Forest City.

DeSoto, today a ghost of the old steamboat town that flourished years ago on the Omaha-Decatur road, was the Washington County seat from 1858 to 1866. In its day it had two newspapers and a hat factory, the first in Nebraska making felt from the hair of rabbit, coon, muskrat, beaver, otter, and wolf. Today the Missouri River, having left its former channel, is a mile or more to the east. The old town that served freighters and citizens has almost disappeared; only a grain elevator remains.

Factoryville was once a promising town with a flour mill, stores, hotel, postoffice, and a Methodist college

(Factoryville). Killers, horse thieves, trappers, millers, storekeepers, and preachers made up the town's population. Factoryville had its heroes, of whom tall tales are still told. Abijah Munn was a huge man who worked wonders on the threshing crew. Just for relaxation he would seize a 6-foot man by the scruff of the neck and the seat of the pants and throw him to the top of a straw stack. George McWaters could ride a breakneck gallop putting a bullet in every fence post on the way. Quinn Bohanan, the town's bad man, had a respect for learning which (the story goes), expressed itself when he killed a man because he did not like the number of "d's" the man wrote in the word peddler. McWaters and Bohanan kept the town streets lively by staging fake gunfights. Nothing remains today but depressions where the buildings stood.

Fontenelle (near Hooper) was founded by people from Quincy, Illinois, who dreamed of making it the capital of Nebraska Territory. The dream quickly faded, but the town was the seat of Dodge County until the county line was changed, placing Fontenelle in Washington County. In 1855 Fontenelle received a charter for a college from the Nebraska Legislature. It was named Nebraska University. The following year an academy building was erected as the first unit. For a number of years the school flourished under the auspices of the First Congregational Church. Later, with the moving of the county seat to Fremont and the State government to Lincoln, the college, seeking a more central situation, abandoned its site here and a new college (Doane) was organized at Crete.

Neapolis (near Cedar Bluffs), indicated by a small white marker, was selected as the capital of Nebraska Territory in January, 1858, when the Territorial Legislature decreed that the seat of government was to be removed from Omaha to a site not less than 50 miles west of the Missouri and not more than 6 miles from the Platte River. Numerous towns hotly argued their desirability, but the legislature finally chose the paper city of Neapolis as the most suitable place; however, this bill,

(Continued on page 50)

★ NATIONAL DEFENSE ★

by Mary Barclay (Mrs. Ray L.) Erb
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

A song for the Old, while its knell is tolled,

And its parting moments fly!
But a song and a cheer for the glad New Year,

While we watch the Old Year die!
Oh! its grief and pain ne'er can come again,

And its care lies buried deep;
But what joy untold doth the New Year hold,

And what hopes within it sleep!

—GEORGE COOPER, *The New Year.*

* * *

The following appeared in the October, 1958 issue of *The Southern Conservative*, Ida M. Darden, Editor.

Miss Darden Says: "Millions of Americans Think It—The Southern Conservative Says It."

ALL HONOR TO A GROUP OF WOMEN WHO KNOW WHAT THEY ARE DOING

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution provides a bright and shining example of the valuable service women can render in awakening patriotic interest of the people in matters of government, when they seriously work toward this end.

The grand women who compose this great organization possess courage and character of a high order and do not gather up their skirts and scream when that terrible bugaboo, a "controversial" subject, is turned loose in their conference room. Instead, they attack it with vigor, determination and common sense.

They have the understanding and the intelligence to realize that in this period of the nation's peril, everything that is sound, good and honorable is "controversial" and that unless they can meet vital issues head-on and deal with them with firmness, force and vision, there is no earthly use for their organization in the first place.

They don't get together and whisper to each other about the sad State of the Union, the infiltration of Communism into our institutions and the corruption and crookedness

of the nation's leaders—and then do nothing about it.

They go thoroughly into every question of paramount importance to the American people, discuss it from every angle and make their decision.

Then they come out of the corner fighting.

They have no timidity whatever in going boldly on record for the sound American principles of government in which they so devoutly believe and they see nothing detrimental to their organization by lining up in behalf of Americanism, rather than shrinking in the corner and praying that others will win the fight.

Every good American who is seriously concerned over the future of this country should bow low in reverence to this great body of courageous, militant and outspoken women whose all-consuming ambition is not to spare themselves petty criticism but to help rescue the American Republic.

A Warning to Remember

"Twenty-seven years ago, Vimetry Manuilsky addressed the Lenin School of Political Warfare in Moscow. Among other things he said:

"War to the hilt between Communism and Capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 or 30 years. To win we shall need the element of surprise.

"The bourgeois will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard-of concessions.

"The Capitalistic countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fists."

"Since making this frank statement Vimetry Manuilsky has been prominent in the activities of the

United Nations, including presiding over the Security Council in 1949. We are just now in the time when he expected fulfillment of his prediction. No Russian leader has challenged or repudiated this statement.

"Those who advocate summit conferences, more exchange of vital information, and more trust in the good-will of the Communist Russian Government should read the above statement again and again.

"Whether we like it or not, we shall have to fight for our freedom, and indeed for our continued existence at any level above that of slavery. Maybe the fighting can be confined to the diplomatic front, to propaganda, education and other nonmilitary measures but such means can hardly insure victory unless we are at the same time prepared in case of necessity for sterner measures.

"If we are now ready, 'to be put to sleep' by 'the most spectacular peace movement on record' and by 'electrifying overtures and unheard-of concessions,' the time of our being offered up is at hand.

"Many are urging that the Soviet program has been modified and many are advocating that it is better to submit than run the risk of all-out war. The latter is indeed terrible to contemplate and every devout man and woman will pray that the world may be spared that cup of fury and suffering.

"Some want peace even though it means slavery; others prefer freedom, though the price may be the dearest that men can pay. Our forefathers risked all, suffered severely, and many died to purchase the freedom which we enjoy. If we are worthy daughters, we shall not shrink from paying whatever price is necessary in order to preserve it for our descendants."

Passports

On June 16, 1958, the Supreme Court ruled five to four that the Secretary of State does not have the authority to deny passports because of alleged Communist Party membership. In other words, the Government cannot, through passport control, interfere with the movement of Communist spies and Communist agents who may wish to travel back

and forth and deliver military secrets to the enemy.

Immediately following this decision Paul Robeson left for Moscow. Passports have been issued to persons who are regarded as tied up directly or indirectly with the Communist movement.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on August 6, 1958, voted unanimously to postpone hearings on passport legislation until the next Congress.

* * *

We are indebted to Mr. Albert Emmet Reitzel for the following article. Mr. Reitzel is an active lawyer in Washington, D. C., a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and until 1955 was the Assistant General Counsel of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. This year he is Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Nationality of the American Bar Association.

Wrapping Our Flag Around Communists

by Albert E. Reitzel

It is difficult to accept the fact that the 85th Congress, 2nd Session, adjourned without passing any law which would prohibit the issuing of passports to American citizens who refuse to make affidavit as to present or past membership in the Communist Party. All this has happened in the face of a law of Congress of 1954 which declares that the Communist Party of the United States, which claims to be a political party, is in fact an active part "of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States." More than a month before Congress adjourned in August 1958, the Secretary of State urged the passage of a law to give him authority to refuse to issue passports in such cases; but Congress failed to do so. The result of these decisions is that the Secretary of State is required to issue passports to American citizens even though there may be evidence of Communistic affiliations.

At the present time the Passport Division is operating under the continued existence of the national emergency declared by Presidential Proclamation during the Korean War (1950). The regulation prohibits

any citizen without a passport, with some exceptions not in point here, to go or attempt to go from the United States during a national emergency, or in time of war, to any country outside of this hemisphere. The special law prescribes a severe penalty on any citizen who violates the regulation. The passport does more than say that the person named in it is a citizen of the United States. In the passport the Secretary of State requests "all to whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass, and in case of need, to give all lawful aid and protection to" the citizen. This request from the Secretary of State clearly shows under international practice an intention of our Government to extend reasonable protection to the citizen. At any time passports are considered so much convenient proof of the name and citizenship of the owner that transportation lines generally require American citizens to have United States passports for trips between the United States and countries overseas.

The decisions of the Supreme Court on June 16, 1958, in the suit of Weldon Dayton against Secretary Dulles and the suit of Rockwell Kent and Walter Briehl against Secretary Dulles, compelled the Secretary of States to issue passports to them. In each case the opinion of the majority of the Court was by Justice Douglas, Chief Justice Warren and Justices Frankfurter, Black and Brennan concurring. The dissenting opinion insists that Secretary Dulles had authority to deny the passports. It was by Justice Clark joined by Justices Burton, Harlan and Whitaker, and applied to both cases. In short, five of the judges decided the two cases in favor of Dayton, Kent and Briehl; and four judges were in favor of Secretary Dulles. Every patriotic citizen should strive to understand these two five-to-four decisions and their menace to our safety just as they are being studied and used by citizens to obtain passports for trips abroad to aid the Communist movement.

In the Dayton case the opinion of the majority of the Court states that Congress had not authorized the Secretary of State to deny a passport to Dayton on the ground that its issuance "would be contrary to the na-

tional interest." The opinion includes a copy of the decision by Secretary Dulles in which he had refused to issue the passport. Mr. Dulles said, "I have reason to believe on the balance of all the evidence, that the applicant is going abroad to engage in activities which will advance the Communist movement for the purpose, knowingly and wilfully of advancing that movement." That view is amply supported by facts stated by the Secretary in that copy.

In the case of Kent and Briehl the opinion of the majority of the Court was in their favor for three reasons: A passport is necessary to travel abroad; the right to travel is a part of the "liberty" of which a citizen cannot be deprived except by a law of Congress; and Congress has not authorized the Secretary of State to withhold a passport from a citizen who refused to submit an affidavit as to his past or present membership in the Communist Party.

Kent had been informed by the Director of the Passport Office that the issuance of a passport was precluded on two grounds: "(1) that he was a Communist and (2) that he had had 'a consistent and prolonged adherence to the Communist Party line;'" and that before a passport could be issued, it would be necessary for him to furnish an affidavit as to present or past membership in the Communist Party. Briehl, after his application for a passport had been temporarily denied because of allegations as to his Communist activities, had been informed by the Passport Office of the State Department that it would be necessary for him to file such an affidavit. Both refused to furnish such an affidavit. The refusal was described in the opinion of the majority of the Court as a "refusal to be subjected to inquiry into their beliefs and associations." It must have been forgotten by the majority of the Court that a law of Congress of 1950 and one of 1954 make clear that membership in the Communist Party means more than having beliefs and associations. The 1950 law states that "the nature and control of the Communist movement itself, present a clear and present danger to the existence of Free American institu-

tion;" and the 1954 law says that the Communist Party of the United States, which claims to be a political party, is in fact an active part "of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States." These two statements had been cited in the brief in the Supreme Court on behalf of Secretary Dulles.

The regulations of the Secretary of State, which had required the passports to be denied, are consistent with a law of Congress of 1926 and were issued by Presidential Proclamations which are within the terms of a law of Congress of 1952. The law of 1926 declares that the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports "under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States." The law of 1952 declares that "While the United States is at War or during the existence of any national emergency proclaimed by the President it shall be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to depart from or enter, or attempt to depart from or enter, the United States unless he bears a valid passport." The law prescribes a serious penalty for a violation. That law merely repeated a law of Congress of 1918 as to requirement of passports in time of war and a law of Congress of 1941 as that requirement during a national emergency. The view of the majority of the Court was that at the time this 1952 law was passed by Congress it intended only to authorize denial of passports in two classes of cases; they are cases involving questions of citizenship or criminal or unlawful conduct. None of these matters, the opinion said, were involved in these cases.

The dissenting opinion of Justice Clark, joined by three other Justices of the Supreme Court, insists that the law of Congress of 1952 had authorized denial of passports in these cases. That opinion is based on these points: At the time that law was passed by Congress there was in effect a Presidential Proclamation declaring a national emergency caused by the Korean Conflict, and that Proclamation is still in effect. The travel restrictions of that law were put into effect by a Proclamation of the President in 1953. The Proclamation pointed out that it did

not revoke any regulations "heretofore issued relating to the departure of persons from, or their entry into the United States." Among the regulations were those under which passports were denied to Dayton, Kent and Breihl; and those regulations had been issued to be effective August 22, 1952, which was before the date on which the 1952 law came into effect though after the passage of that law. Thus, the dissenting opinion asserts, Congress by the 1952 law has approved "whatever use of his discretion the Secretary had made prior to" that law. Hence, the opinion describes as "nonsense" the statement in the opinion of the majority of the Court that the Secretary's wartime exercise of his discretion, while admittedly more restrictive, is not relevant to the practice which Congress can be said to have approved. The statement in the opinion of the majority of the Court that the Secretary's denial of passports in peace time extended only to two kinds of cases, those involving allegiance and those involving criminal activity, is described in the dissenting opinion as "contrary to fact." In support of that view, the dissenting opinion states that the peace time practice of the State Department indisputably included denial of passports for reasons of national security. That statement is proved by excerpts in the Report of the Commission on Government Security from documents of the State Department. The excerpts are quoted in the dissenting opinion and show these facts: Shortly after the 1917 Russian Revolution, the State Department "became aware of the scope and danger of the worldwide revolutionary movement and the attendant purpose to overthrow all existing governments, including our own." From that time until 1950 the practice of the State Department as to denying passports to Communist sympathizers was not consistent. However, beginning with September 1950 the Department consistently denied passports to American citizens with Communist affiliations, after it was pointed out "that the Internal Security Act of 1950 clearly showed the desire of Congress that no Communists should be issued passports of this Government." The

State Department's Legal Adviser "agreed that it was the duty of the State Department to refuse passports to all Communists, including journalists."

In January 1958, several months before the above decisions of the Supreme Court, Congressman Walter of Pennsylvania introduced a bill, H.R. 9937, in Congress to authorize the Secretary of State to deny passports. Some of the provisions of the bill were broad enough to authorize denial in such cases as those of Dayton, Kent and Breihl. Many of the provisions are based on recommendations made in the Report of the Commission on Government Security which was sent to Congress and the President on June 21, 1957. The Chairman of the Commission was Mr. Lloyd Wright, formerly President of the American Bar Association. On the day after the two decisions were handed down by the Supreme Court, Congressman Walter introduced H.R. 12989, a bill to permit the Secretary of State to deny passports to Communist sympathizers.

The President sent a message to Congress on July 7, 1958 referring to the two decisions of the Supreme Court and urgently requesting legislation to authorize denial of passports where their possession would seriously impair the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States or would be inimical to the security of the United States. He said the lack of that power is exposing us every day and week to great danger. The following day Senator Green, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, introduced S. 4110 at the request of the Secretary of State. S. 4410 (same as H.R. 13318 introduced by Congressman Keating, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee) was written by the State and Justice Departments; these bills had practically the same provisions as those introduced previously by Congressman Walter.

At this time Secretary Dulles sent a letter to the Vice President of the United States as the Presiding Officer of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The letter said: "The International Communist Movement seeks everywhere

to thwart United States foreign policy. The issuance of United States passports to supporters of that movement facilitates their travel to and in foreign countries. It clothes them when abroad with all the dignity and protection that our Government affords. Surely our Government should be in a position to deny passports to such persons."

Mr. Robert D. Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, included the following points in his argument before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on July 16, 1958: The legislation proposed in S. 4110 is based on the existence of a national emergency. The International Communist Movement eagerly seeks the use of the citizens of the free countries wherever possible. Contacts with such citizens are necessary and travel by them is essential. Party conferences in many countries and meetings of a host of front organizations throughout the world are an essential part of the Movement. Those who attend meetings of the front organizations may be ardent Communists; others may be innocent persons who lend themselves, their prestige and facilities to the development of contacts and operations so necessary to the International Communist Movement. Laws to prevent Communist couriers and agents from going abroad would deal the Communist Movement a very serious blow, just as the McCarran-Walter law of Congress has in prohibiting the travel of Communist aliens into this country. Even the Magna Carta recognized the obligations of a Government to exercise some control over the issuance of passports in time of war and national emergency. The need for action by Congress is urgent. Since the two decisions of the Supreme Court, passports have had to be issued by the State Department to sixty-odd applicants with proved records of Communist activities; thus, they are in a position to travel abroad and aid the International Communist Movement. Seventy more applications of people of this sort are pending in the State Department. Many more such applications must be expected. Mr. Murphy assured Congress that under this bill the State Department will not be in a

position to deny passports to persons whose sole activities abroad would be to voice their own opinions and even to criticize our foreign policy, if they be so inclined. He said that the Executive Branch of our Government is convinced that our national security is threatened by the free issuance of passports to American supporters of the International Communist Movement who wish to travel abroad. Without Congressional authority, he said, such passports cannot be denied, and Congress is being requested to give that authority on an urgent basis. He stressed that our national security requires no less.

Doubtless, it was in view of the present open gate to citizens with Communist affiliations to go on visits to foreign lands that Attorney General Rogers, in July 1958, urged Congress to amend our laws against spying to include violations against the United States by our citizens while in foreign countries. Such an amendment was passed by the House of Representatives but failed to be voted on in the Senate.

On August 8, 1958, after hearing a number of witnesses, the matter of new legislation to give authority to deny passports to Communists and Communist sympathizers was shelved by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. On August 13 a bill, H.R. 13760, introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Selden of Alabama, states that Congress finds that the activities of the International Communist Movement constitute a clear, present and continuing danger to the security of the United States. The bill would give authority to the Secretary of State to deny passports to persons knowingly engaged in activities intended to further the International Communist Movement. The bill would require that no person be denied a passport on that ground except after opportunity for a hearing and that a denial of a passport on that ground shall be subject to be cancelled in the District Courts of the United States, whenever the denial is contrary to law. The bill was approved on August 23, 1958 by the House of Representatives by a voice vote. The bill is without effect because no action in favor of that or any other bill relating to denial of

passports was taken by the Senate Committee.

We are in these critical times with an international Communist conspiracy against us that causes our Government to draft every year thousands of men from their homes and chosen pursuits to serve in our armed forces anywhere in the world. The Secretary of State has been left in a strait jacket of law that requires him to issue passports to citizens with Communist associations to make visits anywhere abroad, thus free to aid the conspiracy. Verily, the Stars and Stripes are being wrapped around them. This danger to our country is all due to the two five-to-four unconvincing decisions of the Supreme Court and to the incredible, and terrifying failure of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to give the Senate a chance to vote on and approve any of the bills.

DOLLARS FOR DEFENSE

Every "Dollar For Defense" enables this Committee to distribute literature containing information vital to the preservation of our Republic.

Sincere appreciation is expressed to:

CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Mabel Broyles—\$1.00
Mr. C. M. Goethe—\$40.00

ILLINOIS

Princeton-Illinois Chapter—\$1.00

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. George A. Walls—\$10.00

OHIO

Lagonda Chapter—\$5.00

OREGON

Eulalona Chapter—\$5.00
Mrs. F. E. Garlough—\$3.35

VIRGINIA

Golden Horseshoe Chapter—\$1.00

WEST VIRGINIA

John Chapman Chapter—\$10.00

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This is to notify our members and the general public that there is a restriction concerning the inspection of all D.A.R. papers on file at our National Headquarters. The D.A.R. files of papers of our active members are NOT OPEN to the public. No paper of an active member can be examined without the written permission of that member, other than by the staff employees who must handle them.

Mrs. FREDERIC A. GROVES
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

with the CHAPTERS

Davie Poplar (Chapel Hill, N. C.) takes particular pride in the work its Genealogical Records Committee has accomplished. For the past four years, the Committee has been making abstracts of wills in the Orange County Courthouse from the time of the formation of the county in 1752 to 1850. The work was begun and has been stimulated by the zeal and enthusiasm of the present Regent, Mrs. Robert M. Lester. When the abstracts were completed to 1800, one of the committee members, Mrs. C. W. Shields, in order to make these abstracts available to the public, published the mimeographed volume, *Abstracts of Orange County, N.C. Wills, 1752-1800*.

Under the present committee chairmanship of Mrs. Shields, abstracting of the wills to 1850 is nearing completion and Volume II, *Abstracts 1800-1850*, will soon be published.

Volume I of the Abstracts contains a list of 202 marriages found in the wills which are not in the collected marriage bonds.

In addition to their work on the abstracts, Mrs. Lester and Mrs. Shields have each published a family genealogy. Mrs. Shields' volume is entitled *The Descendants of William and Sarah (Poe) Herndon of Caroline County, Virginia* and Mrs. Lester's is *The All-dredge-Aldridge-Bracken-Nesmith and Allied Families*.

Five volumes of Bible records have been published by Mrs. Lester and the chapter was awarded the State prize for Bible records two successive years. Last year a State prize was won for abstracts of wills.

Copies of all the published volumes mentioned above have been sent by the chapter to the National D.A.R. Library.

The chapter also appreciates the distinction it has achieved by having one of its members, Mrs. Norman Cordon, elected as State Vice Regent.

Mrs. J. Burton Linker
Chairman Press Relations Committee

Gu-ya-no-ga (Penn Yan, N. Y.) observed Flag Day week—June 9 to 16, 1958—by placing a display of flags and documents in the window of the local New York State Electric & Gas Company office. The silk United States Flag centered the background, flanked on either side by the silk flag of Gu-ya-no-ga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Keyuka Society, C.A.R. flag. Framed copies

of the Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Independence were placed on easels at each end of the window with a large poster

HONOR AND CHERISH THE AMERICAN FLAG

Gu-ya-no-ga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

in the center. Toward the front of the window was a set of small flags depicting the history of the American Flag, placed in a standard, a framed chart of the Flags of American Liberty and framed copies of the Preamble to the Constitution, the American's Creed and the Pledge of Allegiance. Pieces of literature pertinent to the work of the National Society, flag literature, etc. were placed on the floor of the window —among these were flag codes, the National Society Museum folder, What the Daughters Do, and the Genealogical Library booklet. An item regarding the display was carried by the local weekly newspaper and much interest was shown by the general public. The display was planned and arranged by Mrs. Fenton E. Bootes, chairman of the Flag of the United States of America committee, and the regent, Miss Anna L. Bush. A similar but smaller display was placed in another store window for Constitution Week, September 15 to 22, 1958.

Miss Anna L. Bush, Regent

Ascutney (Windsor, Vt.). Windsor, where the chapter is located, is the birthplace of Vermont. The name Ascutney is undoubtedly of Indian origin—"Cascadnic," meaning a peaked mountain with steep sides. Windsor is at the base of this mountain from which our chapter gets its name. The chapter was organized June 17, 1897 with fifteen members from several other states. A real daughter, Mrs. Laura Spackaw, joined the chapter in 1898 but died in 1899 at the age of ninety-four.

The year 1914 our chapter helped to move and restore the Old Constitution House by their contributions. Of all buildings in Vermont, the Old Constitution House ranks first in historical importance and the memory of what took place within its walls over one hundred fifty years ago should fill every Vermonter with pride for generations to come.

In September, 1915, the chapter voted to accept members within a radius of ten miles only from Windsor. In 1915 we also paid toward a State

Flag which was presented to the battleship Vermont and also a contribution for a "Welcome" parchment to Admiral Dewey when he visited Montpelier, Vermont in October, 1899.

In September, 1923, the membership was fifty-six with three papers pending in Washington and now, 1958, we only have seventeen members.

We have twenty-five graves of our Revolutionary soldiers in the "Old South Cemetery" and these graves have markers and flags which were placed by the chapter.

Vina Milligan (Mrs. Frank)
Flag of the U.S.A. and Civilian Defense Chairman

Colonel Adam Alexander (Charlotte, N. C.) was organized October 1, 1958, with thirty-two organizing members, who had honored Mrs. E. C. Marshall by having elected her as an associate member.

Preceding the organization, a banquet was given at the Myers Park Country Club honoring the State and National Officers present, with many out-of-town guests attending. Following the banquet the Organization Meeting of the Chapter was held in the home of Mrs. Max Holland, one of the organizing members, with an attendance of seventy-five.

Mrs. Ira L. Black, Organizing Regent, called the meeting to order. Scripture reading and Prayer were given by Mrs. C. K. Proctor, State Chaplain, after which Mrs. R. B. Street, State Chairman of National Defense, led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the Americans' Creed. After singing of the Star Spangled Banner, Mrs. Black welcomed National Officers, State Officers, guests and members.

Honoring the Chapter with their attendance for this occasion were Mrs. William Henry Belk, Honorary Vice President General, Charlotte; Mrs. G. A. Kernodle, Past Vice President General, Burlington; Mrs. Roy Cagle, Vice President General, Asheville; Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Honorary State Regent, Charlotte; Mrs. William D. Holmes, Jr., State Regent, Edenton; Mrs. C. K. Proctor, State Chaplain, Raleigh; Mrs. H. H. Alexander, State Recording Secretary, Goldsboro; Mrs. Noah Burfoot, State Corresponding Secretary, Elizabeth City; Miss Josephine Smith, State Treasurer, Rocky Mount; Mrs. A. M. Cornwell, State Historian, Lincolnton; Mrs. Robert E. Wiley, State Librarian, Charlotte.

Mrs. Harvey White, Secretary of the Chapter, read messages of congratulations which also expressed regrets for

being unable to attend from Mrs. Frederick A. Groves, President General; Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, Organizing Secretary General; Miss Gertrude Carraway, Honorary President General; Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, Honorary State Regent; and also messages from two of the organizing members who were unable to be present.

Mrs. Black asked Mrs. William D. Holmes, Jr., State Regent, to act as presiding officer for the remainder of the meeting. Mrs. Holmes first presented the objectives of the National Society. A most impressive part of the service was when she installed the Officers of the Chapter and administered the Oath to the Chapter Membership.

Three short numbers of American Music were given by Mrs. John Gallagher, soloist, accompanied at the piano by Miss Margaret Gaston, two of the organizing members.

Mrs. Holmes introduced Mrs. Roy Cagle, Vice President General, who gave a most inspiring address on the activities of the Society, Historical, Educational and Patriotic.

The meeting adjourned after the singing of America and a reception followed.

It was an impressive, beautiful and inspiring occasion and one that will long live in the memories of those present.

**Mrs. Ira L. Black
Organizing Regent**

Frances Dighton Williams (Bangor, Maine) in an impressive unveiling ceremony at Mt. Recluse cemetery, Stockton Springs, dedicated a headstone and a bronze marker at the grave of Lt. Isaac Clewley (1729-1800).

The ceremony conducted by the regent, Mrs. Loren H. Thompson, took place on June 6, 1958 and was attended by six descendants, eleven D.A.R. members and five invited guests. Invocation and prayer were given by the Chaplain, Mrs. Claude Ryder; Mrs. Guy Penley was color guard and Mrs. George Levensalor, historian, read the military record of Lt. Isaac Clewley.

A great, great, great-granddaughter, Mrs. Royce E. Lord, unveiled the new head stone and read the biography of Isaac Clewley who was a pioneer settler of Frankfort (Prospect) before 1770, having come to the Penobscot at the building of Fort Pownal in 1759. He was on the payroll in 1774 of the Garrison at Fort Pownal under Capt. Thomas Goldthwait and was commissioned a lieutenant in Colonel Josiah Brewer's Regiment on July 20, 1776. His eldest son Isaac Clewley, 2nd

(1756-1839) was a minuteman in the Revolution and a pioneer settler (1786) of Holden, Maine. Corporal Isaac Clewley, 4th, at the age of 20 died 1943 at Munda, Pacific area in World War II.



Mrs. Royce E. Lord, a descendant, chairman genealogical rec. com.; Mrs. Loren H. Thompson, chapter regent; Mrs. George Levensalor, chapter historian and Mrs. Guy Penley, a descendant, color guard.

Descendants of Lt. Isaac Clewley who were present at the event in his honor were Lewis E. Clewley, Eleanor Clewley Snow, Ila Estes Penley, Ethel Kenney Lord, Blanche Ross Black and Rebecca M. Ross. The cemetery has a particularly beautiful location on Cape Jellison, midway between Isaac Clewley's homestead grant and historic Fort Pownal.

The location of the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers (including Lt. Clewley) have this summer been established by, and headstones secured and set by the writer of this article. The other two graves are that of Sgt. Jeremiah Lord (1728-1820) at West Brooksville, Maine and that of Lt. John Bohanan at Calais, Maine. Jeremiah Lord was a minute man serving in defense of the coast at Kittery and Portsmouth. John Bohanan was in the famous battle of the "Unity" and the "Margareta" at Machias Bay July 12, 1775 and he gave continuous military service up to April 15, 1783.

The arduous effort necessary to find the graves and secure proof is well rewarded by the sense of achievement when the new stones and markers are finally placed, and another soldier ancestor is at last honorably and tangibly recognized.

**Ethel K. Lord (Mrs. Royce E.)
Chairman Genealogical Records
Committee**

Redwood Forest (Eureka, Calif.) had another successful year, 1957-58. We received honorable mention on the honor roll and three awards at state conference for excellence in specific fields. We contributed to all the required projects and had one sponsor to

C.A.R. We gave seven pins to Good Citizenship winners and entertained the girls and their mothers at a tea in April at the home of Mrs. Henry Loft. Fifty-five manuals were presented to new citizens. In the absence of the officer in charge one of our members, Dorothea Martell, administered the oath of allegiance.

Four new members were admitted and none lost. The use of the insignia was explained to the chapter and the member's urged to subscribe to the magazine. Seventy-six percent of the membership take the magazine. That won for us an award at state conference. Other awards were for the amount (862 inches and 35 pictures in three newspapers and one magazine) and quality of our press reports, and for the press book exhibited at state conference. A scrap book, showing the work of the Chapter, was exhibited.

We took orders for and delivered American flags until Alaska entered the Union. Our D.A.R. window display in a prominent store in downtown Eureka aroused a great deal of interest. A picture of it appeared in a local paper.

Our regent, Nina Hartman, made a special award to a rural school for work done on the Constitution. Thirty other awards were made to an elementary school in Eureka for similar work.



Our regent is now in her second year of service. Her first duty this year was to welcome the new State Regent, Mrs. John J. Champieux, to our September meeting. They are shown in the accompanying picture.

**Bessie Custer Arnold
Press Chairman**

Gayoso (Caruthersville, Mo.) was organized in November, 1952. It is still a small chapter with only twenty members.

The chapter sponsors two local projects. It sends D.A.R. Magazine subscriptions to each of ten high schools in Pemiscot County. It also sponsors a Good Citizen in each of these schools. Last year along with the local publicity, a picture and thumb nail sketch of these girls came out in a big city

daily. The Good Citizens and their mothers were entertained at a tea when the girls were given corsages. During graduation exercises they were presented with Good Citizen pins, except Linda Hooker's pin was given to her mother. Linda and her mother both attended the tea in April but Linda was killed in an automobile accident before graduation.



(Left to right) C. L. Davis III, grandson of Mrs. C. L. Davis, Sr.; Mrs. C. L. Davis, Sr., Regent; Mrs. Henry A. Boone, Registrar; Mrs. Joy Taylor, Mrs. Ernest Wilks, Historian; Sammy Taylor Wallace, grandson of Mrs. Joy Taylor. Both boys are students in the Braggadocio High School. Both are Eagle Scouts.

In September the Chapter dedicated a marker to John Hardeman Walker in the old Eastwood Memorial Methodist church yard, Caruthersville. Back of the marker are the weatherbeaten gravestones of John Hardeman Walker and his wife. It was through his influence that the "Bootheel" was included in Missouri. He was active in church, civic, and political circles and made numerous trips to the state and national capitals in pursuance of his plans. Both his father and grandfather were Revolutionary soldiers. State Senator J. F. Patterson was the principal speaker. A large and appreciative crowd witnessed the ceremony.

Minnie Speer Boone (Mrs. Henry A.)
Registrar

Gaviota (Long Beach, Calif.) marked its 50th anniversary and first meeting of the year at the home of Mrs. Jack W. Cassedy, on October 14. Lending color to the occasion, many of the members appeared in hoop skirts, high collars and big plumed hats of days gone by.

The business session was conducted by Mrs. Russell M. Brougher, regent, and the program, "Gaviota's Golden Year—1908-1958," was presented by Mrs. H. Parker Dunlop, state D.A.R. Chaplain and past regent of the chapter. Gaviota, the Spanish name for the sea gull so familiar in this area, was suggested by the city librarian half a century ago when the new chapter was being organized, and searching for a

name indicative of this region, Mrs. Dunlop stated. Mmes. Helen T. Moore and Elizabeth Moore Tracy, historian, gave interesting highlights and achievements of the chapter over the years. Mrs. C. F. Iredell organized this first D.A.R. chapter of Long Beach in August 1908, at the Virginia Hotel, with fourteen charter members. Mrs. James D. Graham was the first regent. Gaviota is the largest of the five chapters in this city, and one of three in California to be placed on the National Society Gold Honor Roll each year since its establishment. The advancement of the many projects, the fine work with youth and organization of the local Children of the American Revolution Society, the many gifts of money given by members in the name of the chapter, and the contributions to Approved Schools and various projects state and national, approximating well over the \$7,000.00 mark, were reviewed with pride.

Barbara and Suzanne Gillis (twins) of Eliza Donner Houghton Society, C.A.R., assisted in the tribute given to the fourteen charter members, placing a brilliant in the spoke and each star of the D.A.R. emblem. Past regents were honored and presented with a corsage and gift. A tribute was given in memory of Mrs. James P. Ryan. Mrs. Roy Harmon Wolfers, music chairman, introduced soprano soloist Mrs. Don Gilson who, with her accompanist Mrs. Ray Sharp, presented a group of old time favorites in keeping with the theme of the day. Announcement was made of a Golden Anniversary Reciprocity Tea, which our chapter will hostess in November, at the historic land-mark Rancho Los Cerritos and Museum. At the close of the meeting, hostess Mrs. Betty Benwell and her committee served refreshments, and Mmes. Frank G. Reid and Helen T. Moore presided over the tea table, which was decorated in the golden anniversary motif.

Virginia (Mrs. Earl A.) Swenson
Press Relations Chairman

St. Asaph (Danville, Ky.). Constitution Week was very appropriately observed this year with an open house at the Ephraim McDowell House and the Constitution Square Buildings and having as our guests all the State Officers and members of nine nearby Chapters. The McDowell House where Dr. Ephraim McDowell performed the first ovarian operation has been restored with beautiful and authentic furniture of the period. Its old garden, beautifully done over with every detail carried out as to walks, boxwood and old

fashioned flowers, was a delight to all our guests for a leisurely ramble through before stopping in for tea in the old dining room, served from a beautifully appointed table.

A young woman dressed in a costume of the period lent atmosphere to the occasion and she graciously answered questions concerning the house and its furnishings.

At Constitution Square our guests were conducted on a tour by a charming hostess who is well grounded in Kentucky history and were shown through replicas of the buildings where the Constitution of Kentucky was being drawn up at the very time the Constitution of the United States was being signed September 17, 1787.

As she conducted the visitors through the old court house, the jail and the old meeting house and the first post-office west of the Alleghenies (the original building), she gave bits of historical information on what is really Kentucky's most historic ground.

Sara Beauchamp, *Regent*

John Young (Charleston, W. Va.). Mrs. Ray L. Erb, National Chairman of National Defense Committee, was the guest speaker at the annual Constitution Week meeting of our chapter on September 12. Her subject for the evening was "The Ramparts of Freedom." In her address Mrs. Erb stressed the importance of placing a greater value on freedom and liberty than on our luxury and ease. She pointed out the current threats to our liberties and reviewed the D.A.R.'s history of warning the country of danger and being proved right by the judgment of time. She reminded us that the choice of freedom or slavery is a choice that may be made for us through our apathy unless the American people awake.



Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Holcombe and Mrs. McNutt.

Mrs. Charles F. McNutt, regent, presided at the dinner meeting to which members of the other Charleston D.A.R. Chapters and the Sons of the American Revolution were invited. Mrs. McNutt also presented State Regent Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, who spoke briefly. Dr. Holcombe was introduced as a National Trustee of the S.A.R.

Miss Judy Humphries and Miss Cathie Powers were pages for the evening and introduced guests to the receiving line which preceded the dinner. The line consisted of Mrs. McNutt, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Holcombe, and Miss Virginia B. Johnson.

A business meeting followed the evening program. Miss Mary Lee Grimmett is chairman for the chapter's observance of Constitution Week.

Virginia B. Johnson
First Vice Regent

Chevy Chase (Chevy Chase, Md.) granted, as the final act of the year, a \$200 scholarship to Miss Linda Carolyn Green of Silver Spring, who plans to become a teacher.



Miss Linda Carolyn Green, winner of \$200 scholarship.

This past year the chapter dedicated a marker to a church organized in 1723 which gave its name to Bethesda and we issued a book of records, previously unavailable, taken from the records of this church. The chapter also placed markers on the graves of two deceased members of which one was that of the chapter founder, Miss Byrd Belt. A tree and marker were placed honoring the retiring regent, Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, who is now state vice regent. At the close of her term she was given a check for \$300 which she turned over to the county juvenile court to be used in the training of a court officer.

The chapter took part in the four naturalization courts ceremonies at the county seat. Having started the custom of holding a reception following the ceremonies, other chapters in the county now participate.

A history contest was conducted in the twenty-one junior and senior high schools of Montgomery County in which more than 700 pupils took part winning twenty-two medals. Our chapter has been informed that we have given more gold medals this year than

has ever been given by any chapter.

The sum of \$60 was given for Indian scholarships; \$425 was sent to approved schools; three girls were clothed and sent to summer camp at a cost of \$150; \$140 in clothing was sent to approved and Indian schools, seventeen subscriptions to the D.A.R. Magazine were given to schools, hospitals and libraries; money was also given to adult and children's clinics, a rescue squad, Red Cross, three hospitals and several welfare agencies in our county. During eight months, the chapter received \$3,615.72 and spent \$3,188.61. We have fifty-nine active and two associate members.

The chapter took part in a television program describing our work; made radio announcements; had 722 inches of publicity and \$296 in advertising in the April 1958 issue of the magazine.

Officers elected in June for the 1958-59 term are: Regent, Mrs. Walter B. McEachern; first Vice Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Kline, Jr.; second Vice Regent, Mrs. Robert L. Jarnagin; Chaplain, Mrs. Louis M. Denit; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. P. Willett; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Alexander M. Walker; Treasurer, Mrs. Victor H. Harding; assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Warder B. Jenkins; Registrar, Mrs. Lewis Bowman; Historian, Mrs. Duncan Wall; Librarian, Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson; Editor, Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford and special delegate, Mrs. Edwin A. Merritt.

Prunella Jones Wall (Mrs. Duncan)
Historian

Whittier (Whittier, Calif.), feeling that the importance of the Constitution of the United States should be more fully appreciated, stressed the observance of Constitution Week, September 17-23.



From left are Mrs. L. L. Porter, senior president of C.A.R.; Mary Margaret Till, registrar of C.A.R.; Mrs. Leonard O. Hofstetter, regent of D.A.R.; Michael Raymond McKee, magazine chairman of C.A.R.; Kathy Holloway, local president and state historian of C.A.R.; and Mrs. H. A. Bliler, Constitution Week chairman of D.A.R.

Mrs. H. A. Bliler and her committee placed appropriate exhibits in strategic places such as the Bank of America, the Whittier Book Store and the Public Library.

A framed copy of the Constitution, presented to the library by the D.A.R., was on display in the library during the week.

The Children of the American Revolution, under the direction of Mrs. Lawrence Porter, were eager to help in these endeavors. They passed out over four hundred cards containing the preamble of the Constitution to passers-by on the streets and in the library. These were accepted with interest.

Previously an article had appeared in the newspaper mentioning Constitution Week, calling the attention of readers to its importance and suggesting that they watch for the displays.

Vina E. Freeland
Press Chairman

John MacDonald (Miami Springs, Florida) the only six years old, has received wide recognition for accomplishments in its main project, Junior American Citizens clubs.



Carol Caraway, Ronnie Beck, Frank Albury and John Kuhar from Miami Springs Elementary School listen intently to Mrs. J. P. Sanders, recording secretary from John MacDonald Chapter, explain the chapter's Constitution display in the Miami Springs public library. These J.A.C.'s are sponsored by the chapter.

Our chapter sponsors the J.A.C. clubs in the public elementary schools in Opa-locka, Hialeah and Miami Springs. Miami Springs Elementary School has 100% enrollment—principal, teachers and students.

For six continuous years Miami Springs Elementary School won Freedom Foundation awards for its emphasis on citizenship. Every year every room had a citizenship club and the basis for this activity was, almost entirely the J.A.C. materials provided by our chapter.

In the 1957 "Club of the Year" contest conducted by the Miami Herald, our chapter was given first honorable mention in Neighborhood Service for its J. A. C. clubs' work.

At the State (Convention) Conference in April 1958 the chapter won second place for the second largest J.A.C. membership—4,480 in 13 schools with 5 of them with 100% enrollment, the principal, all teachers and all students.

During Continental Congress in April 1958 in the nationwide National J.A.C. contest, subject "My Heritage," entries from the chapter's sponsored schools were given one 1st prize, four 2nd prizes, and two honorable mentions.

At Assembly programs, especially arranged for the events, Mrs. Harold Foor Machlan, Vice President General, and Mrs. George C. Estill, National Chairman, Radio and Television, presented these awards to the winners.

Our chapter is very thankful for and appreciative of the cooperation of the many principals and teachers and it is most proud and happy about its work in the field of giving our Youth the fundamentals of loyalty and good citizenship.

Julia St. John
Press Relations

John Witherspoon (Minneapolis, Minn.) has had an unusual experience, perhaps unique, in the history of D.A.R.

Late in the spring, the chapter had the rare chance of accepting into its membership Mrs. Eureka Keyt, a fascinating and charming woman of ninety-seven years and two of her own granddaughters, Miss Nancy Keyt and Mrs. Malcolm T. Liepke. Mrs. Keyt was born just before the Civil War—and is herself a real granddaughter of a Revolutionary hero.



These three joined the chapter at the same time and attended the annual June meeting at Faribault House and luncheon at Sibley Tea House, properties owned and operated by the Minnesota D.A.R.

On June 26 some of the chapter members joined with others of her friends in helping Mrs. Keyt celebrate her 98th birthday at an open house given in her honor by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. F. M. Keyt.

Mrs. Keyt's father, Peter Dagger of the state of Virginia, lived on a farm and joined the Continental Army. After the Revolution, he and his family

moved to Newtown, Indiana, where Mrs. Keyt was born. She enjoys good health and keeps very active with her knitting of afghans of which she made three this past year. In her family there are twelve great grandchildren and two great-great grandchildren in Michigan who could be Sons of the American Revolution. We are proud to have these three women as members of our chapter.

Gladys L. Burgess (Mrs. Merrill C.)
Press Chairman

Bonny Kate, James White, Simon Harris, Admiral David Farragut, James Dawson, and Samuel Frazier (Tenn.) all comprised the Knox County Council, D.A.R. for 1957-58 and worked cooperatively to promote Constitution Week, two naturalization teas at Federal Court, History Month in February, and the annual George Washington Birthday Luncheon. Two bus trips were also promoted by the six chapters with Mrs. E. E. Patton of Bonny Kate Chapter as transportation chairman. One chartered bus took members to our District Meeting in Elizabethton and one to Rockwood, where the Daughters were present for a luncheon given in honor of our President General, Mrs. Groves, and the members of the approved school bus tour group.

Mrs. Leland Coffey, regent of James White Chapter, Knoxville, served as chairman of the Regents' Council for the year with Miss Lida Belle Grambill, regent of Admiral David Farragut Chapter serving as secretary-treasurer. Other regents of the chapters were Mrs. Roth Harrison, Bonny Kate; Mrs. George Shivery, Samuel Frazier; Mrs. George Ireland, James Dawson and Miss Nannie Lee Hicks, Simon Harris.

Constitution Week was a city-wide observance planned by the Regents' Council and the National Defense Committee Chairmen within the six chapters under the able leadership of Mrs. Roy Bowditch from Simon Harris Chapter and with Miss Mary Lou Harris as co-chairman. Working with them were Mrs. L. F. Pratt, Sr., Mrs. J. Park Vestal, Miss Mildred McPheeters, Mrs. M. A. Williams and Miss Fan Lin Baumgardner.

A radio program "You Are an American" was presented over WBIR station with Mrs. Bowditch directing. Admiral David Farragut Chapter sponsored a radio program over WKCN with Dr. Ruth Stevens from the History Department, University of Tennessee, as speaker. The Regents' Council sponsored a panel discussion over WBIR-

TV. Participating were Mrs. Leland Coffey, council chairman, Mrs. Bowditch, Miss Mary Lou Harris and Ex-Mayor George Dempster. James White Chapter broadcast a program over the Fort Sanders Presbyterian Hospital broadcasting system. Samuel Frazier Chapter was responsible for "Spot Announcements" over radio and TV stations in Knoxville. Simon Harris Chapter arranged for panels and discussions in the city and county schools. Bonny Kate Chapter presented a program over WBIR radio with Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Patton and Mrs. Neal Spahr serving on the panel.



(Left to right) Mrs. Hugh Allen, Miss Nannie Lee Hicks, Mrs. Leland Coffey and Miss Lida Belle Grambill.

Scout Day was sponsored by the James Dawson Chapter. Window displays were shown in four leading Knoxville department stores. One display, at Miller's, was sponsored by the Isaac Anderson Chapter, C.A.R. and arranged by Mrs. Cole Bryan Howell, Jr., Senior President. One display at Rich's was arranged by the Council Chairmen, Mrs. Coffey and Mrs. Bowditch and another at J. C. Penney's arranged by the U. S. Marine Recruiting Service.

Two group pictures were carried in the Knoxville papers; one of the six Knoxville regents and one of three generations of D.A.R. showing grandmother, Mrs. Roth Harrison; Mrs. Cole Bryan Howell, Jr., mother and her young son, Cole Bryan III. One Knoxville paper also carried a picture of our National Defense Chairman, Mrs. Ray L. Erb.

The Knoxville Council entertained the new American citizens following naturalization ceremonies at Federal Court in December and June by giving two beautiful teas in their honor. Mrs. B. D. Marable, James White Chapter, was general chairman. Miss Lida Belle Grambill and Mrs. Coffey were in charge of table appointments and decorations.

The February History Month observance was also a six chapter cooperative project. Each Knoxville chapter had a prominent part. History awards were presented, essay contests were sponsored, historical programs were held in all chapters and editorials appeared

in both Knoxville papers. Mrs. Roth Harrison was general chairman and working with her were the chapter regents and the following chapter historians: Mrs. Howard Profit, Mrs. Walter DeVault, Mrs. E. H. March, Mrs. R. C. Anderson, Miss Nannie Griffin and Mrs. Irene Reynolds.

Mrs. E. H. Marsh, James Dawson Chapter, prepared an editorial on James Monroe which was published in the Knoxville News-Sentinel and Miss Lida Belle Gambill was responsible for an editorial in the Knoxville Journal on Theodore Roosevelt.

Miss Millie Stuble, a senior at West High School, Knoxville, won the city-wide essay contest on James Monroe and was runner-up in the state contest. The city contest was sponsored by the James White Chapter.

As a climax to History Month the Knoxville chapters gave the annual George Washington Birthday luncheon at the Andrew Johnson Hotel in Knoxville. Mrs. Leland Coffey presided and Mrs. Harrison was chairman of arrangements and decorations. Our State Regent, Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, Memphis, was our guest speaker.

The Knox County D.A.R. Council added a seventh chapter in April. James White Chapter sponsored the organization of the Andrew Bogle Chapter with Mrs. Reuben Hayes, a past Regent of the James White Chapter, serving as the organizing regent. This new chapter had forty-five organizing members, most of whom were under the age of thirty-five.

Mrs. Albert Lyons, past regent of James White Chapter, was appointed by the National Board of Management as an organizing regent and is now in the process of securing members for what will be the eighth Knoxville chapter.

The last meeting of the Regents' Council for the year was held at the home of Mrs. Coffey in June. Miss Hicks was elected chairman of the Council and Mrs. Hugh Allen was elected secretary-treasurer.

Through the cooperative endeavor of the Regents' Council under the leadership of Miss Hicks, the majority of the chapter executive boards endorsed a resolution presented by Mrs. Reuben Hayes to suggest to the Mayor of Knoxville and the Knoxville City Councilmen that the new municipal auditorium be named the "General James White Memorial Auditorium" in honor of the founder of the City of Knoxville. Miss Hicks presented this matter to the city councilmen and suggestion was accepted. The James White descendants and the Sons of the

American Revolution assisted in promoting this venture.

Mrs. Leland Coffey

Retiring Chairman

Knox County Regents' Council

Bonaventure (Savannah, Ga.) met at the home of Mrs. W. H. Smith for the first meeting after the summer vacation. The program was centered around the observation of Constitution Week and Mrs. Harold I. Tuthill, Georgia's state regent, was the guest speaker and brought a very inspiring talk on the Constitution and what it means to each of us.



Mrs. Elizabeth Sessions, the only real granddaughter of Bonaventure chapter.

The chapter honored one of its members at this meeting—Mrs. Elizabeth Sessions, who is a real granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier. She is the only surviving real granddaughter of the chapter. Born Elizabeth Spencer on October 24, 1872, she is the daughter of John F. and Eliza Alice Godbold Spencer. Eliza Alice Godbold was the daughter of Captain Thomas Godbold under General Francis Marion in South Carolina. The Captain married Martha Herron.

Elizabeth Spencer married William Campbell Sessions on December 28, 1892. A daughter, Mrs. Loraine Griffin and a granddaughter, Mrs. J. B. Blount, Jr. are also members of this chapter. Mrs. Sessions' mother, Mrs. Eliza Alice Godbold Spencer, joined the D.A.R. in 1906 as a real daughter. Regent, Mrs. Robert V. Burgess, presented Mrs. Sessions with a corsage. Sister chapters of Savannah—Lachlan McIntosh and Savannah—were invited to honor Mrs. Sessions and to hear Mrs. Tuthill speak.

Vera Samford (Mrs. Preston)
Historian

NOTICE

Please send us your change of address at least six weeks in advance, if possible. Give both the old and the new.

Beech Forest (Williamsburg, Ohio) has this year appeared on both the State and National Silver Honor Roll. We were first in the state of Ohio in donations to Indians at school and first in Ohio in making cemetery records. The chapter donated to our Memorial Forest Fund; gave Good Citizenship pins and awards and visited the Waldschmidt House on June 4 for a picnic and historical pilgrimage. Two of our members, Mrs. J. W. Smith and Mrs. Earle Johnston, are completing Roster No. 3 of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Ohio.

We have established proof of many Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Ohio. Five of these graves were marked with Government stones. The grave of Thomas Woods was located and a stone set at his grave early in the spring. On August 24 four other stones were dedicated—Alexander Buchanan, Calvary Cemetery near Felicity, Ohio; David Woods, Wood's Cemetery also near Felicity; Isaac Ferguson, Ten Mile-Merwin Road near Amelia, Ohio and the grave of Joseph Shaylor, buried on the farm of Wyatt Turner near Milford, Ohio. Chapter members who helped in the Dedication services were Mrs. Lovell Atkins, regent; Mrs. Oscar Dumford, Sr., vice regent; Mrs. Herbert Rowan, registrar; Mrs. J. W. Smith, historian; Miss Sheila Fisher, trustee of Waldschmidt House; Miss Sarah Pollitt; Miss Frances Brower and Mrs. James Fox. The American Legion Archie Lee Boyce Post #406 used their graveside ceremony, fired the salute and sounded Taps. The stones were dedicated by chapter members using the D.A.R. ritualism.

On September 24 at 10:00 a.m. at the Methodist Church, Locust Street, Wilmington, Ohio, the chapter members attended the Southwest District Conference and those attending were Mrs. Lovell Atkins, regent; Mrs. Oscar Dumford, Sr., vice regent; Mrs. Herbert Rowan, registrar; Mrs. J. W. Smith, historian, and Miss Sheila Fisher, trustee.

Taliaferro Chapter entertained our chapter members in Georgetown, Ohio on September 19, 1958 at 8:00 p.m. in the Public Library with pictures of Japan.

Mrs. Oscar Dumford, Sr.
Vice Regent

William Tuff (Elkhart, Ind.) took part in celebrating the city's 100th year, 1958, as a corporate community. Observance of the historical event continued several weeks with exhibits of heirlooms in downtown store windows, citizens wearing old time costumes, men

with beards, and culminated in a week of pageantry, parade, street dances, banquets, sports, and speakers of note from throughout the country. Our chapter was active in promoting attention to old landmarks, particularly old homes and public buildings, and as one of the opening events of the final week of celebration dedicated a marker on a 90-year-old building, Elkhart's first postoffice building.



Taking part in unveiling the plaque were, (as seen in the picture left to right): Charles Fieldhouse, local antiquarian; Martin J. Maloney, whose business firm presently occupies the historical building; Mrs. Martin Maloney, regent, William Tuffs Chapter; John Dunmire, Elkhart postmaster; Mrs. E. G. Smith, chapter historian; and Mayor E. L. Danielson who accepted the plaque for the city. Also participating in the unveiling were Mrs. Clayton J. Carpenter, state historian; Miss Mary Craigmire, state chairman of Americanism; members of the William Tuffs Chapter including Mrs. Joseph Ball, master of ceremonies; Miss Edna George, chaplain, and Mrs. Hugh Miller, chairman of the committee on historical research. Present as honored guests were William C. Reid who spoke briefly recalling memories of former days; William Nicholson of the Elkhart Historical Society; former mayors Hallett Neale and Walter Larson; and representing the South Bend, Indiana, Sons of the American Revolution: John H. Buzby, John B. Campbell, Col. Harrison W. Talcott, and Col. Perry C. Traver.

The marker bears the following inscription: "This is the first building erected in Elkhart for a United States postoffice, 1868-1888. Placed by the William Tuffs Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, Elkhart centennial year 1958."

Ollie Depew, *Press Chairman*

Canton (Canton, Ohio) joined with the John Stark Chapter, S.A.R., and Canton Post 44 of the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary in sponsoring Canton's 4th annual Constitution Week celebration. City and village mayors throughout Stark County proclaimed Constitution Week and ra-

dio stations carried special announcements about the week's activities.

Highlight of the week was the Constitution Dinner meeting held Sept. 17 at the American Legion Hall. The speaker was Jessica Payne, member of the West Virginia legislature from Huntington. Nearly 200 heard Mrs. Payne speak on "The Constitution or Else!"

Mrs. Payne condemned a liberal "thread that has been woven into our education, government and churches." She called on her audience to individually stand as a committee of one "and challenge your school, church and community."

"Lay the plans the liberals propose against the Constitution and see that they square with it. The Constitution is the most tangible freedom we have left."

She asked that the students and citizens of the nation once more be taught the history of the nation. "Our Constitution has no copyright," said Mrs. Payne. "It is free to all nations to use. Yet even the American people can't have it today as it was originally intended. This generation must save America because we are the last that can."

Communism has attacked the nation through infiltration, indoctrination and a subtle approach, she said, adding, "We have been extremely gullible and naive."

"Everything is a question mark today," declared Mrs. Payne. "We don't have any security. We must save the symbols and expressions of the republic and experiences of national history. The churches, schools and government must go back to the fundamentals of real Americanism."

Invocation for the meeting was given by the Rev. Orville Briner of the 1st Presbyterian Church, and the benediction by the Rev. Fr. Robert Fannon, administrator of Central Catholic High School. Canton Attorney Russell Burt served as toastmaster. The Pledge to the Flag and the presentation of Colors were led by Mr. John Carlton, commander of Post 44.

Mrs. George S. Johnston, regent of the Canton Chapter, Mr. E. W. Schellhase, president of the John Stark Chapter, S.A.R., and John Carlton of Post 44, American Legion served as co-chairmen of the event.

Members of the arrangements committee included Mrs. Edison M. Myers, Mrs. Atlee O. Evans, Mrs. L. E. Collins, Mrs. G. F. Duryee and Mrs. Gurney E. Fry of the Canton Chapter; Mr. L. E. Collins and Mrs. Harold T.

Duryee of the S.A.R.; Mr. William Fry of the American Legion and Mrs. Charles Walton, president, and Mrs. James Tope of the Legion Auxiliary.

Margaret Duryee
National Defense Chairman

Aurantia and Rubidoux (Riverside, Calif.) invited the members of the following chapters: Cahuilla of Palm Springs; Estudillo of Hemet; Lytle Creek Canyon of Fontana; Oasis De Mara of Twenty-nine Palms; San Bernardino of San Bernardino; San Antonio of Ontario and Upland; Las Conchillas of Coachella Valley, Indio; and Arrowhead of Redlands to attend a Tea at the Riverside Woman's Club House on Saturday afternoon (March first) honoring their President General Mrs. Frederic A. Groves and Mrs. John J. Champieux, state regent-elect.



Mrs. Stewart Phillips, regent of Rubidoux Chapter (seated); Mrs. Louis A. Kirtland, regent of Aurantia Chapter; Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, N.S.D.A.R.; Mrs. John J. Champieux, Alhambra, regent elect, State of California and Mrs. Stanley Manlove.

The floral decorations of the tea table and club house were the D.A.R. colors of blue and white and were a special gift from Mrs. E. Ellis Pennfield, member of Aurantia.

Mrs. Newell L. Parker
Magazine Chairman

Betsy Dowdy (Elizabeth City, N. C.) observed Constitution Week September 17 to 23, 1958 by having an effective display in the front window of Overman and Stevenson, Prescription Druggists, on the main street of our city.

Constitution Week was proclaimed by our Mayor; we had press notices in our local paper; spot announcements each day over the radio and the week was observed in our churches and schools.

Our chapter, with Mrs. Garland Towe, Regent, sent miniature editions of the Preamble to the Constitution in color to the hospital to be placed on the trays of the sick during the week.

Mrs. H. S. Overman, *Vice Regent*

Laying the Brick

By Virginia B. Johnson,
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

ALMOST DAILY I pass new construction. At first it seemed that the foundation came first—until I noticed a man studying blueprints. Of course, even before him there must have been someone who felt a need or saw a pressing reason for the building.

Some years ago—over 20—a far-sighted National Board of Management looked critically at the National Society. They decided that more young members were sorely needed. They knew the valuable leadership potential in young women who join the D.A.R. when they reach the age of eligibility—the training in the ideals and program of the D.A.R. throughout these first years of youthful membership provides a lasting and wide interest in the D.A.R. program.

This far-sighted National Board did more than just dream—you might say they hired the architect! They established the Junior Membership Committee. In the beginning the Organizing Secretary General served as National Chairman for Junior Membership. Soon plans were laid for a National Junior Assembly. This was a separate meeting of the Juniors in Washington during Continental Congress. The Chairman of the Assembly was elected by the girls, and the term was for one year—or one Assembly.

The foundations were laid—carefully. The Junior Assembly and the Junior meetings within the various divisions brought the Juniors together and provided a firm basis of friendship for the fledgling committee.

It soon became obvious to those first Juniors that they needed a definite project of their own. A scholarship fund was begun. When Mrs. William Pouch was Organizing Secretary General, she served as National Chairman of Juniors; because she had worked hard in the interest of the younger members and because she had become very dear to them,

they wanted to name their very own scholarship fund for someone near and dear to her—for her little daughter, Helen, who had died some years before. So we have the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund—the only national fund-requiring project of the Junior Membership Committee. The fund has remained the mortar that cements your Juniors together throughout the country—the common project.

Last May \$6,200 was distributed from the fund to Tamassee, Kate Duncan Smith, and Lincoln Memorial University.

The scholarship-fund money at D.A.R.-owned Kate Duncan Smith School in Grant, Alabama, is used for medical care for the children. K.D.S. is a day school, and lodging does not have to be provided. Also, the money provides lunches and milk for some of the students.

The Helen Pouch Scholarship money at Tamassee, the D.A.R.-owned school in the South Carolina mountains, provides \$200 annual scholarships for boarding students—children who live so far from any school that they could not receive any education at all if it were not for the D.A.R. What greater satisfaction can there be than knowing that you have helped a child to have a year in school—a child who otherwise would not have had the opportunity—a child who wants to learn?

At Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate, Tennessee, the scholarships range in amount from \$100 to \$225. They go to needy girls who are working to earn their way through college. These scholarships may sound small to us who are aware of the high cost of college today, but to a girl who can earn room and board and a good part of her expenses, as small a scholarship as the \$100 may mean the difference between her making it or not! To such people the Helen Pouch Scholarships go.

Working together on this common project and being able to see the

results has proved a powerful bond. After a while the Junior Assembly ceased to exist and was replaced by the usual Junior Membership Dinner in Washington. This is usually held the Sunday evening preceding the Continental Congress. The dinner is open only to members of the committee.

Later in Congress week a discussion session is held—open to all interested members. Chapter Regents are especially encouraged to attend this session. There is now no separate chairman for the dinner as there was for the Junior Assembly. The National Chairman is appointed by the President General, as are all other national chairmen.

It is easy, however, for an individual Junior to think of her role in the organization only in terms of the project or the dinner or bazaars and lose sight of the larger structure of which she is a part.

The purposes of Junior Membership—the real goals of our building efforts—are twofold. First and most important is the increase in the junior-age membership of the National Society. Since a large number of the young members become 36 and graduate each year from the committee, it is a continual battle to add new younger members. A net increase in junior membership is painfully difficult to achieve.

One way to achieve an increase in the *reported* junior membership would be to accurately find out how many Junior Members we really do have. State Chairmen are trying desperately hard to make an accurate count this year. We know that many chapters with active Junior Membership Committees report as Juniors those members who have ceased to be real Juniors. Often, at the same time, they omit counting their nonresident Junior Members. An accurate count—knowing instead of guessing—is a first step toward building a bigger and better Junior Membership Committee.

The percentage of total membership of Junior age seems to me to be the only truly significant gauge of Junior Membership achievement. By that standard, little Nevada leads the nation—13.6 per cent of all its D.A.R. members are reported to be of Junior age. North Carolina runs

a good second, with 10.9 per cent of its membership Juniors. Nationwide however, junior membership is less than 5 per cent of the total. Is this enough?

The second basic aim of the Junior Membership Committee is to educate and train the younger members in the ideals and program of the D.A.R. To this end, many Junior Membership Committees hold separate meetings—because babies and jobs often make attendance at regular chapter meetings either difficult or impossible. Young women usually feel freer to ask questions and really learn together when they don't feel they are the only persons present who don't know!

Separate meetings of a Junior Membership Committee can not and will not divide a chapter any more than separate meetings of the chapter's finance committee *IF* the chapter regent remembers and keeps the chapter fully aware that all members of the chapter are just that—first members of the chapter and then members of any chapter committee. If the chapter regent remembers that we all learn by doing and is careful to appoint Junior Members to chapter committees and chairmanships, she will discover that they can do many things—well.

Good judgment would forbid appointing a Junior whose children or job prevented her attendance at the chapter meetings as chapter Chairman of National Defense if the chapter expects her to be present at every meeting and discuss defense material. But that same Junior might well serve on the National Defense Committee and take the material to the Junior Membership Committee meetings; or she might arrange to be away from her other responsibilities to make an award at a school-assembly program. The work of many chapter committees is done well by Juniors.

No one will continue to attend meetings unless she feels there is a real need for her presence. Put young women to work and keep them busy, if they are to stay interested.

Certainly all the young women you know are busy and work in other organizations. But none of these organizations has a more noble pur-

pose or a more vast and important program than the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Every chapter needs young members. The young women you know need the inspiration and ideals of the D.A.R. If the D.A.R. is to be the great organization tomorrow that it is today we must raise and train leaders who can maintain and extend that record.

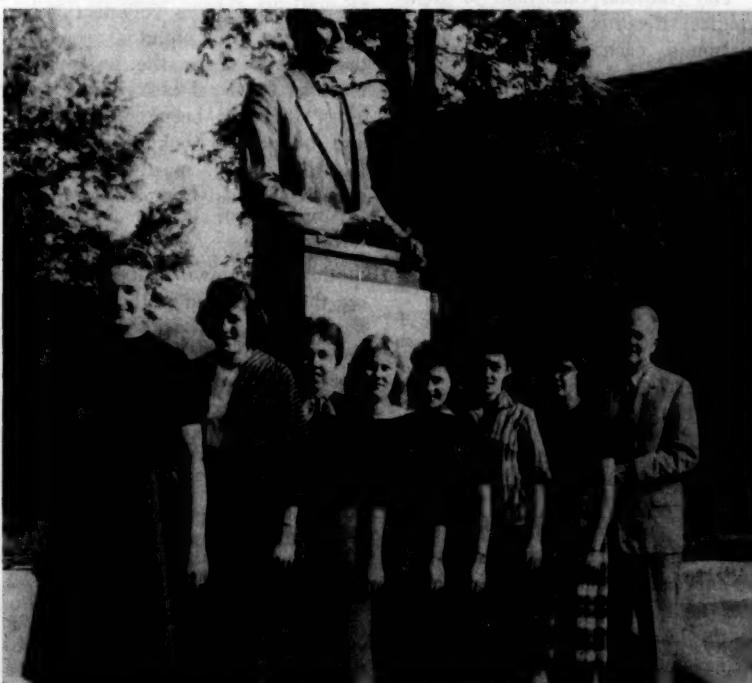
How do you start a Junior Membership Committee? First a chairman—either an enthusiastic young woman or a beloved older person. Then call together the young members you already have, and begin. Two or three are plenty to start with—they will attract more.

Encourage as many as possible of your young members to page at Continental Congress or your State Conference. They will feel the inspiration in Washington—in seeing the very old ladies who have traveled long distances with great determina-

tion, and at the same time observing the very young pages, starry-eyed in the hope that they will be invited back. Any society that can hold the love and devotion and guidance of the very old and the energies and efforts of the very young with such complete loyalty needs to be perpetuated—for it is truly great.

Remember—it is a Junior *MEMBERSHIP* Committee—possibly separate meetings, working for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund and on other projects are only means to the two-fold and—an increased number of active young members and a well-trained leadership for tomorrow.

Any carefully organized and carefully guided Junior Membership Committee will be a great asset to its chapter and to the National Society. Understanding and patience and plenty of work for the members are the bricks for successful building—of a Junior Membership Committee—or of a mansion.



Recipients of the Helen Pouch Scholarship for the School year 1957-1958 are (left to right) Dorothy Lee Franklin, Reva Joyce Emert, Martha Ann Henard, Patricia Gail Westerfield, Margaret Lomax, Bethira Nevils and Sue Berry. With them is President Robert Calhoun Provine of Lincoln Memorial University.

Genealogical Source Material

Edited by JEAN STEPHENSON, *National Chairman*

(NOTE: All genealogical material and all queries to be published in the magazine should be addressed to National Chairman, Genealogical Records, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.)

The "Classified Bibliography"

When sending in contributions members have suggested various purposes that can be served by such a bibliography and have made suggestions and asked questions with respect to it. This interest and enthusiasm are most encouraging and show that many members are deeply concerned with the first objective set forth in the Constitution of the National Society.

All these suggestions have been considered in formulating the details of setting up the project. As now planned, when completed:

The Genealogical Department of the Registrar General's Office will save time in locating available records and so speed action on papers;

The National Chairman of Genealogical Records can furnish information to each chapter as to what has been already published or copied in the area;

Chapter historians, registrars, and program chairmen can readily find needed information to document an historic site or soldier's grave or prepare a program;

Members visiting Washington can locate readily articles or books on families or areas of interest;

And finally, several methods can be utilized whereby such information can be made available to chapters and members; possibly arrangements may even be made for many of the referenced volumes to be available for local use at times.

Thus, possession of such a Classified Bibliography of Genealogy and History will revolutionize research in this field and place the D.A.R. far in the lead in such work. Although it may take 2 years before the chapters begin to benefit, the sooner we start, the more help we can have, and the more that is now contributed, the sooner the job will be done.

To achieve this result, the following procedure has been outlined:

There are now on hand some 20,000 cards listing titles of books and of articles published between 1905 and 1935 which contain source materials such as vital records, local history, biographical sketches, genealogy, etc.

The first step will be to classify these according to the surname in the case of biographies and genealogies, for most of the others according to the geographical location of the town or county (as applicable), and for the rest by certain topics, such as Revolutionary War history (which often contain personal data), lists of soldiers, immigration lists, the Constitution, etc.

The next step will be to throw into such a bibliography the cards containing similar information now being compiled by a volunteer group of District of Columbia members; these cards cover the unpublished material for local history and genealogy that has been copied, typed, and bound in book form for the D.A.R. Library, mostly by Genealogical Records Committees in the past 27 years.

The third step will be to bring the bibliography down to date by utilizing the titles listed in the volumes of *Writings on American History* that have appeared since 1936, and various other bibliographies on certain states and subjects.

The fourth step will be to fill in the gap left by the non-appearance of *Writings on American History* during the 1941-47 period.

The fifth step will be to carry the entries in every State backward from 1906 to settlement of that State.

Naturally, such an extended project will take time, but it is hoped that the first two steps can be completed within one year or at most two. At that time, then, chapters and members can begin to reap benefits from it.

Plans have been tentatively made at that time to obtain the cooperation

of libraries and historical societies to begin working on the fifth step while the D.A.R. is still working on the third and fourth.

It is further planned that the entire bibliography can be made available to libraries through microfilm as soon as the two first steps are completed. When the entire project is completed, new microfilm can be substituted, of course; meanwhile, the first portion of the bibliography can be put to use.

How much of this project will be done and the speed with which it will be completed depend on the support given to it. It has been suggested that each chapter might well set up, in its budget, a regular contribution of \$5.00 a year for the Genealogical Records Committee. If this could be done, the service so many members want could be available within a few years.

Illinois Helps Applicants

One difficulty in tracing lines to join the Society is the fact that so few records have been printed. Everyone has had the experience of needing to know whether a certain man left a will in a certain county and what it said, whether county records show a needed marriage or a deed, or if a tombstone is still in existence and what it says? But how can one find out? County officials are usually overworked with their current duties and cannot even answer letters.

Illinois has solved the problem in so far as Illinois records are concerned. Mrs. Evelyn Cole Peters, State Registrar, surveyed the situation. Then she listed every county in the State, giving for each the name, date organized, the county from which it was created, the county seat, and the chapter location in the county (if there was a chapter in it, and all chapters if more than one). The next step was to find a member in each chapter qualified to look up records and willing to do so. Then an "Index" embodying this information was prepared and furnished to the registrar of each chapter.

Now, when a chapter registrar in, say, Wheaton, is helping an applicant prepare her lineage paper and finds that the great-grandfather died

ties
step
on

tire
able
as
com-
it is
sub-
the
can

be
in it
the
been
ight
ular
the
If
so
avail-

to
so
ted.
e of
ain
nty
or
ll in
how
ials
their
ower

in
con-
ters,
stua-
nty
the
nty
oun-
in
pter
han
d a
fied
do
this
fur-
each

in,
appli-
and
died

in Boone County, Ill., but the applicant has not been able to find out anything more about him, the registrar or the applicant can write to the person listed in the "Index" under Boone County and ask her to see if there is a marriage record (if that is needed), a will showing his children, or a deed or land grant that may indicate when he came to the county.

Naturally, such services must be restricted to those actually preparing application papers, else the women who so generously offer to help with this work would be overwhelmed with correspondence. Therefore the "Index" bears an important notice: "This Index is solely for the use of and for the Illinois Organization, Daughters of the American Revolution, as an aid to the completion of lineage papers for the Society. Permission to copy all or in part is hereby denied.

Some of the researchers listed below will ask a nominal fee; others are giving their time and service. Do not impose on them.

All arrangements will be made directly between researcher and 'client'."

In spite of this necessary limitation, this is a very important service and definitely a step in the right direction. It would be splendid if every State would organize a similar service within the State. Then possibly some "interstate" service could be worked out, to the great advantage of all.

Helpful Publications

Everyone who has done research in Kentucky knows of the splendid work done by Mrs. William H. Ardery in abstracting and publishing records. One of the most used sources for Kentucky has been the volume, *Kentucky Court and Other Records*, by Mrs. Ardery. It was originally published in 1926 but has long been out of print. Those who have been anxious to get a copy for themselves or the local library will be glad to hear that it has now been reprinted and may be purchased from the Southern Book Company, 530 N. Charles St., Baltimore 1, Md., for \$7.50.

While the majority of Americans of Jewish origin may descend from forebears coming to this country in the past hundred years, there were quite a few families, largely Sephardic but some Ashkenazic, who ar-

rived between 1654 and the Revolution. Because many of them have long since been assimilated into the Christian population around them and because often the names were not distinctive, their origin is frequently overlooked and thus unidentified. A most interesting account of the two "branches" of the race, the Sephardim and the Ashkenazim, of the family names and their origin and variations, of the early settlements and families arriving before 1840 in this country, the absorption of many of these families, and numerous references, is given in the 10-page pamphlet, *Americans of Jewish Descent* (Special Publication No. 20), by Malcolm H. Stern, procurable for 75 cents from the National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. (members of the National Genealogical Society may get it for 50 cents).

Rockbridge County, Va., Marriages

From Genealogical Records Committee, Virginia Frontier Chapter.

(The following records are from the Ministers' Lists which were copied into Marriage Book No. 1, at the Court House, Lexington, Va.; supplemented by some additional information from the original bonds. They are the first 100 marriages listed in part II of the typed volume in the D.A.R. Library mentioned on page 511 of the May 1958 issue of the D.A.R. MAGAZINE, copied by Mrs. J. H. Bell, assisted by Miss Mary M. Galt, both of Virginia Frontier Chapter, and proofread with Dr. Cole Davis.)

David Moore, Gennet (Janet) McClung, Mar. 2, 1782. John McClung, father of Janet, gives consent. Rev. John Brown.

And. (Mc) Campbell, Agnes Chambers, 12 Mar. 1782. Rev. John Brown.

James McKee, Geannet (Janet) Tedford, 2 May 1782. Alexander Tedford, father of Janet, gives consent. Rev. John Brown.

Solomon McCampbell, Nancy Berry, 6 July 1782. William Berry, father of Nancy, gives consent. Rev. John Brown.

Wm. Asher, Mary McChesney, 15 Sept. 1782. Esbil Mechesney, mother of Mary, gives consent. Rev. John Brown.

David Campbell, Isabella Beatty, 10 Oct. 1782. Arthur Beatty, father of Isabella, gives consent. Rev. John Brown.

Abraham Dick, Jane (or Jean) Rhea, 10 Dec. 1782. Archi Rhea, father of Jean, gives consent. Rev. John Brown.

John Brownlee, Prudence Hayes, 20

Feb. 1783. Andrew Hays, father of Prudence, gives consent. Rev. John Brown.

Peter Mines, Ephy Martin, 9 Mar. 1783. Rev. John Brown.

Benj. Bickett, Mary Consolvin, 12 Sept. 1783. Rev. John Brown.

Pete Nicholas, Margaret Elizabeth Gaul, 3 Dec. 1783. Rev. John Brown.

Robt. Culton (or Cutton), Elizabeth Kelso, 10 Dec. 1783. Hugh Kelso, father of Elizabeth, gives consent. Rev. John Brown.

Valentine Dooly, Elizabeth Bell, 24 Jan. 1784. Rev. John Brown.

John Edwards, Mary Westrip (or Westrap), widow, 20 July 1784. Rev. John Brown.

Alex. Brown, Elizabeth Gay, 19 Aug. 1784. Rev. J. Brown.

James McCormick, Elizabeth Hanna, Dec. 1784. David Hanna (d) father of Elizabeth (of age). Rev. John Brown.

Wm. McIlwain, Mary Cal(d)well, 23 Dec. 1784. David Caldwell, father of Mary, gives consent. Rev. J. Brown.

Saml. Tate, Elizabeth Alexander, 1 Feb. 1785. Joseph Alexander, father of Elizabeth, gives consent. Rev. J. Brown.

Jas. Coursey, Mary Dunlap, 3 Jan. 1785. Rev. J. Brown.

Cornelius Alexander, Jane (or Jean) Weir, 3 March 1785 (widow of Geo. Wear). Rev. J. Brown.

John McCollem, Jane McNabb, 12 April 1785. Saml. & Isabella McNabb, parents, consent. Wm. Graham.

Daniel Miller, Mary Graves, (widow) 19 April 1785. Rev. J. Brown.

Thomas Beard, Sarah Jameson, 12 April 1785, Rev. J. Brown.

Wm. Hutson (Watson?), Mary Robi(n)son, 27 June 1785. Rev. J. Brown.

Sam Workman, Martha Rhea, 30 June 1785, Archibald Rhea, father of Martha, gives consent. Rev. J. Brown.

Martin Sea, Margt. Stokes, Aug. 1785. Rev. J. Brown.

Jn. Wallace, Margt. Graham, 24 Aug. 1785. Arthur Graham, father of Margt. (re)t, consents. Rev. Edw. Crawford.

Nathan (iel) Dryden, Mary McClure, 30 Aug. 1785. Arthur McClure, father of Mary, gives consent. Rev. Edw. Crawford.

Joseph Little, Mary McKey (or Mackey) widow, 19 April 1785. W. Graham.

James Henderson, Prudence Campbell, 12 Jan. 1786. Geo. Campbell, father of Prudence, gives consent. Rev. Edw. Crawford.

Thomas Beggs, Ann Whitley, 14 April 1786. Rev. Ed. Crawford.

Jacob Hickman, Agnes Beggs, 30 May 1786. Ed. Crawford.

James Blain, Eliz. Wilson, 30 May 1786. Ed. Crawford.

James Teaford, Mary McCaskr(e)y, 4 Nov. 1786. John McCaskr(e)y, father of Mary, gives consent. Rev. J. Brown.

Lewis Jorden, Mary Trimble, widow, 10 Nov. 1785. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Isaac Fencher, Marg(re)t McColl, 6 Dec. 1785. John McCollom, father of Margaret, gives consent. Rev. J. Brown.

Thomas Wiles, Cathrine White, 6 Dec. 1785. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Robert Greer, Marg(are)t Campbell, 3 Jan. 1786. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Wm. Carpenter, Mary Stricklin, 9 Jan. 1786. Rev. J. Brown.

Michael Kennedy, Eleanor McCafferty, of age, 12 Jan. 1786. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Thos. Brown, Sarah Goten, widow, 20 Jan. 1786. Rev. Jn. Brown.

John Spence, Isabella McCormick, 9 Feb. 1786. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Ephy Doty, Julian Dougherty, 13 Mar. 1786. Rev. John Brown.

Jn. Paxton, Phebe(y) McClung, 23 March 1786. John McClung, father of Phebe, gives consent. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Sam Telford, Elizabeth Cull, 13 April 1786. May Cull, mother of Elizabeth, gives consent. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Edw. Cryden, Jennet Ramsey, 13 April 1786. Rebeka Law, mother of Jennet, gives consent. Rev. Jn. Brown.

James Grigsby, Rebecca Wallace, Jennet, gives consent. Rev. Jn. Brown.

James Parks, Jean Buchanan, 4 May 1786. Rev. Jn. Brown.

John McCampbell, Martha Bennett, 25 May 1786. Benj. Bennett, father ?, gives consent. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Doct. Jas. Ramsey, Jane Lyle, 16 Feb. 1786. Rev. Sam Carrick.

Michl. Graham, Eliza Lyle, 16 Feb. 1786. Rev. Sam Carrick.

John Robinson, Eleanor Hodge, 18 Apr. 1786. Elizabeth Hogh, mother, certifies that she is of age. Rev. Sam Carrick.

Isaac Thompson, Mary Duff, 13 June 1786. Rev. Sam Carrick.

Tho. Baggs, Ann Whitley, 14 April 1786. Paul Whitley, father (d). Consent by Hugh & Jean Allen. Rev. Edw. Crawford.

Jacob Hickman, Agnes Baggs, 30 May 1786. Rev. Edw. Crawford.

James Blair, Elizabeth Wilson, 30 May 1786. Rev. Edw. Crawford.

Tho. Wilson, Jennet Wallace, 3 Aug. 1786. Peter Wallace, father of Jennet, d. Consent by John Wallace. Rev. Edw. Crawford.

Alex'r. Hall, Mary Stewart (or Sturt) 1 July 1786. Alexander Stewart, father of Mary, consents. Rev. John Brown.

Michael Gabbert, Rachel Reid, 27 July 1786. Michael Reed, father of Rachel, gives consent. Rev. John Brown.

Robert Stoops, Rachel Miler, 10 Aug. 1786. Thos. Maylor, father of Rachel, gives consent. Rev. John Brown.

Michael Kinner (or Kinear), Elizabeth Campbell, 19 Sept. 1786. Rev. John Brown.

Alexander Campbell, Jennet Smith, 1 Sept. 1786. Robert Smith (?) gives consent. Rev. John Brown.

James Bridget, Mary Smith, 5 Oct. 1786. Rev. John Brown.

John Bell, Mary Cloyd, 13 Jan. 1787, Solomon Cloyd (or Clyd) bro. of Mary, consents. Rev. John Brown.

John Moore, Margt. Steel, 20 Mar. 1787. Rev. John Brown.

William Smith, Hanna Mould, 2 April 1787. Jacob Mould (?) gives consent. Rev. John Brown.

Issac Trimble, Mary Graham, 14 June 1787. Arthur Graham, father of Mary, gives consent. Rev. John Brown.

Samuel Eakin, Mary Moore, 21 June 1787. Rev. John Brown.

Gabriel Cummings, Jane (or Jean) Walker, 23 Aug. 1787. John Walker, father of Jane, gives consent. Rev. James McConnell.

Robt. Roach, Rebecca Mc. Farland, 23 Aug. 1787. Rev. James McConnell.

Francis Nash, Mary Allison, 22 Oct. 1787. Rev. James McConnell.

Sam Whitley, Sarah Beggs, 29 Aug. 1786. Sarah Baggs, mother of Sarah, gives consent. Rev. James McConnell.

Robert McKee, Margaret Hamilton, 29 Aug. 1786. Robert Hamilton, father of Margaret —. Rev. James McConnell.

Wm. Priestly, Sarah Beach, 3 Oct. 1786. Waldren Beach, father of Sarah —. Rev. James McConnell.

John Prices, Agnes Moore, 12 Oct. 1786. Rev. James McConnell.

Henry McClellan, Betsy (or Elizabeth) Brown, 30 Nov. 1786. Rev. James McConnell.

Malcolm McClure, Elizabeth McClure, 14 Dec. 1786. Sam'l. McClure (d) father of Elizabeth —. Rev. James McConnell.

Thos. Love, Rosanna McClure, 1 Feb. 1787. Rev. James McConnell.

Dennis Donaho, Anne J. Moody, 1 Feb. 1787. Rev. James McConnell.

James Baggs, Jennet Anderson, 8 Feb. 1787. James & Jean Anderson, parents of Jennet, consent. Rev. James McConnell.

Daniel Keith, Elizabeth McCalpin, 13 Feb. 1787. Robert McCalpin, father of Elizabeth, consents. Rev. James McConnell.

George Curry (or ie), Agnes Hamilton, 22 Feb. 1787. Agnes Hamilton, mother, certifies Agnes is of age. Rev. James McConnell.

Alexander Fullin, Sarah Caldwell, 1 March 1787. Joseph Caldwell, father of Sarah, gives consent. Francis Fullin, father of Alexander, gives consent. Rev. James McConnell.

Peter Sally (or Salling), Rebecca Holmes, 12 April 1787. Gabriel Holmes, father of Rebecca —. Rev. James McConnell.

Wm. Little, Agness McCalpin, 11 May 1787. David Little, Father of Wm., gives consent. Rev. James McConnell.

Benjamin Hart, Rebecca Gabbert, 12 May 1787. Valentine & Mary Hart, and also Mathias & Christena Gabbert, give consent. Rev. James McConnell.

Wm. Arnold, Ann Wright, widow, 17 May 1787. Rev. James McConnell.

David Edley, Eliza Laurence, 6 June 1787. Rev. James McConnell.

Wm. Paxton, Jean Grigsby, 21 June 1787. Rev. James McConnell.

Wm. McNabb, Mary Crawford, 2 Aug. 1787. Rev. James McConnell.

James Jones, Mary Campbell, 4 April 1787. Geo. Campbell, father of Mary, consents. Rev. Sam Carrick.

Thos. Conn, Mary Paxton, 13 Sept. 1787, Rev. Saml. Carrick.

Robt. Moore, Ann McClenchy, 20 Sept. 1787. Rev. Saml. Carrick.

Jos. Paxton, Esther Lyle, 26 Oct. 1787, Rev. Saml. Carrick.

Martin Sutten, Sarah (Mary) Smith, 25 Oct. 1787. John Smith, father of Mary—Sarah—. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Jn. Allen, Margaret Moore, 28 Aug. 1787. Elizabeth Allen and also Wm. Moore consent. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Isaac Morris, Sarah McCutchen, 6 Sept. 1787. Daniel Morris, father of Isaac, consents; Robert Gay certifies as to Sarah being of age. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Alex. Telford, Mary McCampbell, 6 Sept. 1787. Ann McCampbell, mother of Mary —. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Wm. Milliron, Elizabeth McDonald, 21 Sept. 1787. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Wm. H. Kenry, Eleanor Morrison, 9 Oct. 1787. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Samuel Patterson, Elizabeth Shirley, 26 Dec. 1787. Rev. Jn. Brown.

John Leucke, Rebeka Sane Law, widow, 29 Dec. 1787. Rev. Jn. Brown.

Applin Bible Record

From Mrs. G. E. Mott, through the Genealogical Records Committee, California.

Timothy Brown Applin, Born, November 13th a.d. 1760.

Ann Wyman, Born March 24th a.d.

Anna Wyman, Born March 24th a.d. 1762.

Anna Wyman married to Timothy Brown Applin January 9th, a.d. 1783.

Anna Applin, born July 13th a.d. 1783.

Benjamin Redman Applin, born December 12th a.d. 1784.

Benjamin Redman Applin, died October 6th a.d. 1785.

Benjamin Redman Applin, born August 7th a.d. 1786.

Rebecca Applin, born April 4th a.d. 1791.

Sabrina Applin, born November 3, a.d. 1793.

Philinda Applin, born July 17th a.d. 1796.

Abigail Applin, born August 27th a.d. 1799.

Elizabeth Applin, born June 17th a.d. 1801.

Wessen Timothy Applin, born November 16, a.d. 1806.

* * *

Queries

Merritt - Mathews - Dabney - Gwathmey—Want par., dates, places of William Henry Merritt, b. Va., 1817,

mar. Georgia or Georgina Mathews, b. Va., 1838, he had a bro. George Washington Merritt, and sis. Mary D. Merritt who mar. James Currier Gordon, Feb. 9, 1828, in Henrico Co., Va. Also connection of Dabney and Gwathemey fam. with Merritts in King William Co., Va.—Mrs. Charles C. Bush, 4626 Cumberland Dr., Savannah, Ga.

Burgess - Wright—Want to hear from desc. of W. I. Burgess of S.C., and James A. Wright who lived in Concord, N.C., or Ky. They were young men in 1860's.—Mrs. Sadie Simms, Box 333, Moulton, Ala.

Naugle - (Nagle) - Rife - Young—Want date and place of d. & desc. of John Naugle, immigrant from Germany, came to Amer. just prior to Rev. Aft. was John Naugle settled in Shenandoah Co., Va. Widow migrated to Ind., around 1833 with 2 sons and their fam. Son Nicholas b. 1766, d. 1854 Washington Co., Ind., mar. 1797 in Woodstock, Va., to Elizabeth Rife. Want her par.

Want ancestry, dates, places for Nicholas Young, b. 1779 and w. Mary —, b. 1775, both d. 1843 in Washington Co., Ind.—Minnie Naugle Mot-singer, Paradise Road, CC 6, Aberdeen, Md.

Bacon - Conn - Fry—Want par., dates, places of Elisha Ward Bacon, b. 1792, Conn., d. July 10, 1862, Indianapolis, Ind., mar. Apr. 14, 1831, Indianapolis, Ind., Eliza Jane Conn, b. Dec. 27, 1814, where in Ohio? D. Feb. 20, 1895; s. William Mansur Bacon, mar. Indianapolis, Ind., July 9, 1855 Mary E. Fry of Richmond, Ind. Want par., dates, places of Mary E. Fry, raised by Mansur family, first lived in Richmond, Ind., later Indianapolis, Ind. Want par., dates, places for Joshua Conn, name of w. where b. d., and her par.—Mrs. Mabel Englehardt, % Mrs. Leonard T. Harris, 72 W. 14th Place, Chicago Heights, Ill.

Beerbower - Sheeder—Want inf. dates, places, on John Beerbower, b. abt. 1790, s. of Casper Beerbower and w. Elizabeth Eshenfelter, mar. Louisa Sheeder who d. 1821. Lived in Chester Co., Pa., had s. Oren John and Ruben by first w., later went West, remar. and had two other sons. Who were par. of Louisa Sheeder?—Mrs. Robt. P. Fry, 1431 Pine St., Norristown, Pa.

Kuntz - Newhard - Troxwell - Sisom - Estelowe - Goode - Borden - Hathaway - Howard - Coggeshall—Want ancs., dates, places for Jacob Kuntz, b. Sept. 6, 1780, Lehigh Twp., Pa., and w. Barbara Newhard, b. May 16, 1786. Want par. dates, places for Elizabeth Troxwell who mar. Matthew Schwenk. Want inf. on Geo. Jacob Newhard, father of Susanna, b. Oct. 20, 1779.

Want par., places, dates for Joseph Sisom, b. Nov. 18, 1770, prob. Burlington Co., N.J. and w. Margaret, b. Aug. 18, 1772. Want inf. on Sarah Estelowe, b. Mar. 10, 1814, w. of Joseph Sisom, Jr.

Desire par., dates, places for John Pendleton Goode, b. 1802-6, d. Oct. 26, 1872, said to come from N.C. to Burlington, N.J., and w. Louisa Frances White, b. Apr. 13, 1806.

Want inf. on Mary Borden, mar. Joseph Borden, of Portsmouth, R.I., Nov. 20, 1800, Fall River, Freetown, Mass., and on Martha Hathaway who mar. Isaac Borden.

Des. inf. on James Scofield Howard, b. Nov. 12, 1819, d. ca 1899; Mary Coggeshal, 2nd w. of Stephen Brownell, Jr., b. May 30, 1784; and Naomi Beecher, b. 1811, d. 1880, mar. Wright Brownell, 1828. Want data on Naomi Crowell, b. Oct. 8, 1765, d. Oct. 4, 1843, dau. of — Crowell, d. 1769 and Zuba Baker, d. Aug. 1815.—Mrs. Howard G. Borden, 1072 Stuyvesant Ave., Trenton 8, N.J.

Horton - Washington - Thomas - Crosby - Turk - Howard - Cameron - Harris - Calahan—Want dates and places of Hugh Horton, b. N.C., and w. Mary Washington, moved to Ga. abt. 1784, and Mary McFarland Turk, (dau. of Theodosius Turk and w. Virinda of Ga.). w. of s. Wm. Horton. Want par., dates, places for Pressley (or Chessley) Thomas, b. 1806 S.C., d. 1853 York Co., S.C., and w. Martha P. Jones.—Mrs. Hugh C. Fisher, Box 9033, Shreveport, La.

Bowles - Thrope - Morris - Arp - (Earp) - Thomas - Baldwin—Want par., dates, places for Bradford Harrison Bowles, b. Nov. 22, 1824, Hickman Co., Ky., and w. Catherine Thorpe, Sept. 24, 1850, in Peoria Co., Ill. Migrated to Tex. 1874, settled at Rockwall, Tex., near Dallas.

Want par., dates, places for John Morris, b. S.C. 1780 and w. Drucilla Arp (or Earp) b. Ga. Apr. 8, 1807, migrated to Miss. Terr. bet. 1820-30. 1860 census shows John Morris in home of dau. Susan Wiley Thomas who mar. Jno. Baldwin Thomas, Nov. 4, 1811. Want inf. on par. of Thomas Thomas, b. abt. 1786 in N.C. or S.C., and w. Sarah Baldwin, who mig. from S.C. thru. Alabama and Ga., maybe to Miss. Terri.—Mrs. D. T. Bowles, Thompson Bldg., Breckenridge, Tex.

Parson - Day - Wilcox - Gilson - (Jillson - Jillson) - Blakesley - Bacon - Sheeder—Want par., dates, places for w. of Aaron Parson, who signed Dorset, Vt., Convention 1776, b. 1730-32 Northampton, Mass. Was she Mary, dau. of John and Mary Austin Harmon, b. July 24, 1737?

Want ancs. of John Wilcox and w. Deborah Day; she d. ca 1825, mar. and in Stephentown, N.Y. 1790, Schenectady Co., 1805 & 1810. He came to Pa. with s. John and d. ca 1860. Corres. with any desc.

Want par., dates, places of Mary (Polly) Gilson (Jillson, Jillson), b. Apr. 21, 1773, mar. Seth Cole, Shaftsbury, Vt., ca 1791.

Want full inf. on ancs. of Obediah Blakesley, b. 1820 N.Y., mar. Belinda Simpson, dau. of Michael and Mary

Simpson, b. Pa. 1821. Was he grs. of Obediah Blakesley, Rev. pensioner, d. Union, Broome Co., N.Y. 1825?

Want full inf. on ancs. of Andrew Bacon, b. 1802, Conn., to Yates Co., N.Y. in 1820's, mar. bef. 1830 Clarissa Hewitt, b. N.Y. Apr. 27, 1802, to Tioga Co., Pa., bef. 1850 census.—Mrs. Elon G. Salisbury, 8016 Flower Ave., Takoma Park, 12, Md.

Kitts - Neal - Wolfe - Holdway - (Hollaway)—Want par., dates, places for Peter Kitts, b. 1750-60, and w. Sally. Constable Wythe Co., Va., 1797. Came to Grainger Co., Tenn., ca 1810. Was he a Rev. soldier?

Want par., dates, places for Benjamin Neal, d. Jefferson Co., Tenn., 1823, and w. Elizabeth, b. 1750-60.

Want inf. Geo. Wolfe, d. 1839 Hawkins Co., Tenn., and w. Mary, had s. John, b. 1798. Want inf. on Mary Holdway (Hollaway), mar. John Wolfe, b. 1798, lived in Hancock Co., Tenn.—Mrs. Feroe Frost Hubbs, 224 N. Main St., Greeneville, Tenn.

Dixon - DeSaussure - Knight - Smith - Taylor—Thomas Dixon of James Island and Charleston, S.C., b. 1720, d. 1769. Want mar. date to Emilie (Amelia) DeSaussure, dau. of Henri DeSaussure; also dates of b. or baptism and name of their ch. John mar. Wilkinson, Emilie, mar. — Scott ?, and Harriet mar. first James Wm. Knight, 2nd. James Smith. Want inf. on James Smith, will prob. 1813, Charleston, S.C.

Want ancs. par., dates places for Joseph George Taylor, b. 1767, Dover, Del., d. 1820, Charleston, S.C., mar. 1799 Grizzell, dau. of David and Elizabeth Hamilton of Charleston, S.C. Corres. invited.—Mrs. Albert Bishop, Pierson, Florida.

DuBose - Holleyman - Parish - Forte—Want par., dates, places, ancs. of Amos DuBose of Sumter dst., S.C., and w. Martha Ann Parish, b. 1800, d. 1883, dau. Mary Elizabeth, b. 1820, d. 1893, mar. abt. 1837 Dr. Wm. Henry Holleyman of Sumter and Manning, S.C. Want par., dates, places, marriage of Hermon Holleyman of Bishopville, S.C., will prob. Camden, 1849, and w. Ann Forte, dau. of Wiley? and Nancy Stuart Forte, Darlington Dst., S.C. Corres. invited.—Mrs. F. R. Galbreath, 507 Ball St., New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

Heflin - Goode - Muffley—Want inf. on Nelson Heflin, b. Ireland, s. of William Heflin who d. in Vt., and w. Eliza —, had s. Carlos, b. 1854 Highgate, Vt., d. Dec. 12, 1893, Hopedale, Mass.

Want par., dates, places of Eleanor Goode (Quaker) of Phila., Pa., she mar. George or Joseph Goyer, s. Philip Asbury Goyer, b. Feb. 5, 1833-34, Kokomo, Howard Co., Ind., moved to Ill. when small and later to Iowa.

Want dates, places, ancs. of George Muffley and w. Mary Liepmann (Lehman) of Mo. whom he mar. Mar. 27, 1840, had dau. Susannah, b. Dec. 1,

1846, St. Joseph, Mo.—Mrs. Ella Tucker Bard, 6543 Woodman Ave., Van Nuys, Calif.

Friend - Cessna - Phillips—Want par., dates, places of Mary Friend, b. Friend's Cove, Bedford Co., Pa., d. LaRue Co., near Hodgenville, Ky., bur. Little Mount cem., mar. 1775 Bedford Co., Pa., to Jonathan Cessna. Any rel. to John Friend, Bedford Co., Pa., who d. 1801?

Want par., dates, places and w. of Philip Phillips, early surv. of Ky. who owned land in LaRue and Hardin Co., Ky., a bro.-in-law to John Friend, Bedford Co., Pa.—Corres., invited.—Mrs. Leonard T. Harris, 72 West 14th Place, Chicago Heights, Ill.

Mobley - O'Neil - Meriweather—Des. par., dates, places of Elbert or Eldred Hill Jackson Mobley, b. Ga., 1810, mar. Jan. 25, 1832, Clark Co., Ala., Julia O'Neil, b. (where) in Ala., 1814 (cen. 1850) Wilcox Co., Ala., dau. Mary Stuart Mobley, mar. Charles Gilmore Meriweather, Escambia Co., Ala., Nov. 10, 1870.—Mrs. Charles B. Hynson, 1315 Webster St., New Orleans 18, La.

Cotton - Williamson—Want par., dates, places of Joshua Thomas Cotton and Elizabeth Williamson, Austintown, Ohio, and name, and correct b. date of 4th s., b. Jan. 24, or Feb. 9, 1826, who mar. Sarah Elizabeth Highley at Windham, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1848.—Mrs. R. H. Smith, Box 55, Hartington, Nebr.

McCabe—Would like inf. with desc., dates, places of Edward McCabe of Pa., served in Continental Line Oct. 1776.—Mrs. Hallie McCabe Price, Box 143, Stoneville, N.C.

Huston—Want name of w. and ch., with dates and places, of Hugh Huston of Pickaway Co., Ohio, served in Rev.—Mrs. George O. Ross, R.R. 2, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Parks - Lambert - Bennett - Phillip - Morris—Want par., dates, places, given name of — Parks, b. Delaware, 1768, and w. Lucinne Lambert, b. N.J., 1771.

Where did Gilbert Bennett's fam. mig. from to south east Ohio?

What State did John Phillip's family move from to southeast Ohio?

Want par., dates, places, and b. pl. date for for Phillip Morris.—Mrs. H. A. Hillstrom, Box 655, North Bend, Ore.

Myers - Weld—Want par. and gr.par., dates, places of Jemina Myers, b. Feb. 9, 1830, Bedford or Huntington Co., Pa., and her hus. Lionel W. Weld, whom she mar. 1846, res. Clearfield Co., Pa.—Mrs. Harry P. O'Brien, 109 Jordan Road, Colonia, N.J.

Bartley—Want par., dates, places of Elijah Bartley, b. abt. 1753, had s. Mordecai (Gov. of Ohio in 1844) and John P. Bartley. Corr. invited from desc. of Joshua Bartley, b. 1757, served in Rev. or of any Bartley who served in Rev.—Rev. Earl E. Reisner, 1634 W. 7th St., Ashtabula, Ohio.

Gedney - (Gidney) - Blauvelt - Dickerson - (Dickinson) - Ball - Stephens - (Stevens) - Yater - (Yeater)—Still—Want dates, places of par. for wife of Joseph Gedney (Gidney), b. abt. 1775 in N.Y., mov. to Dearborn Co., Ind., bef. 1820, s. James D., b. Oct. 8, 1800, in N.Y.

Want par., dates, places, w. and her par. of Abraham Blauvelt, b. abt. 1780, N.Y., w. named Elizabeth, dau. Nancy, b. Sept. 22, 1806, N.Y., moved to Dearborn Co., Ind., bef. 1820.

Want par., dates, places of Hannah D. Dickerson (Dickinson), b. Fayette Co., Pa., April 11, 1817, mar. Lorenzo D. Wilgus, in Fayette Co., May 3, 1832. Was she gr.dau. or great gr.dau. of Joshua Dickerson (Dickinson) who came to Fayette Co., Pa. abt. 1770?

Want par. dates, places of Ira E. Ball, b. Aug. 31 or Sept. 1, 1820, in Pa., mother's name Polly, moved to Baraboo, Wis., abt. 1846.

Desire par. w. full name, dates, places of Reuben D. Stephens (Stevens), b. 1798, N.Y. State, w. named Sally, left N.Y. for Pa., bet. 1834 and 1837. Could Reuben have been desc. of Reuben Stephens (Stevens) b. Aug. 24, 1786, in Canaan, Conn.?

Want par., dates, places for Susanna Yater (Yeater) of Greene Co., Pa., prob. b. 1785-90, mar. Thomas Dollison, s. of James Dollison, mov. to Quaker Co., Ohio. Was her father Malchior Yater (Yeater) who came to Greene Co. in 1791?

Par., dates, places des. for Maria Still, b. Vt., Aug. 10, 1822, mar. Jonathan Hastings, s. of Joseph Hastings, b. abt. 1818, Rupert, Vt.—Mrs. Herman E. Ball, Rt. 3, David City, Nebr.

Huber-Binkley—Want par., dates, places, Rev. ser. names of ch., for Michael Huber (1737-1818) and w. Anna Maria Binkley, whom he mar. 1760, had 14 ch., s. George (1774-1826).—Mrs. Willard A. Eliot, 2310 S. Gilpin, Denver 10, Colo.

Ward - Loomis - White - Highdecker - Wigg - Derby—Want par., dates, places for Elizabeth Ward Loomis (1826-86), w. of Rev. Abraham W. Loomis (1824-1901), both bur. Quicks Cemetery, Brooktondale, Tompkins Co., N.Y.; he was Meth. minister in so. central N.Y. State and Bradford Co., Pa.

Desire name of par. and their place of b. for Nathan White (1779?-1858) and Catherine Highdecker White, (1782-1856), both bur. Stevensville, Bradford Co., Pa.

Want last name of sec. w., Susan, of John Wigg, b. Dec. 14, 1700. Also place and date of John Wigg's d. and names of his par., who were par. of Mary Derby, who d. in Half Moon, N.Y., June 24, 1824; she was w. of Daniel Loomis, who d. in Half Moon May 1824.—Mrs. A. W. Stoolman, 1001 South Third St., Champaign, Ill.

Ruggles - Smith - Fairbanks—Desire par., dates, places, name of w.

of John Ruggles of Wrentham, Mass., fa. of Olive Ruggles, b. 1765; also of Samuel Fairbanks, of Dedham, Mass., b. 1757, d. 1832. Desire par. and ancs. of Silence —, d. 1778 mar. Samuel Smith (1699-1763) of Medfield.—Mrs. W. Murray Smith, 460 Rose Blvd., Akron 20, Ohio.

Roberts - Wood - Shanklin—Want par., dates, places of Obadiah Roberts, d. Christian Co., Ky., abt. 1807, and of his w. Mary Wood, dau. Bartholomew Wood, Christian Co., Ky. Want par., dates, places of Elijah Shanklin, b. abt. 1800, Christian Co., Ky., his fa. d. abt. 1815; his mother's name was Frances.—Miss Margaret Knoop, 100 Van Buren, Versailles, Mo.

Parrish - Russell - Prince - Hall - Phipps—Want name of w., with all dates and places, for Edward Parrish, w. Susan (Sukey), believed to have

mar. in Buncombe Co., N.C., he d. there abt. 1832, aft. his d. widow and ch. went to Putnam Co., Ind., near Greencastle. Want place and dates of b., d., and Mar. of sons Henry, Noah, James, and dau. Emma; also of Henry's w. Ann Russell (of S.C.); names of w. of Noah and of Thomas, and hus. of Emma. Thomas said to have been attor. for K.C. R.R., lived in Iowa and had s. Abel, admitted to bar 1860. James lived in Burlington, Iowa.

Want par., bros., sis., d., places of John Hall, b. Brown Co., Ohio, 1800, mar. first Margaret Moore, Dec. 24, 1823, Brown County, aft. her d. fam. moved to Fountain Co., Ind., where he mar. 2nd Mrs. Sarah Duncan Phipps. Want full inf. on Sarah Duncan Phipps. Amos Z. Hall, s. of John Hall, mar. Elizabeth Phipps, dau. of Mrs. Sarah Duncan Phipps. Want dates and places for this couple.—Mrs. L. C. Pershing, 5242 N.E. Multnomah St., Portland 13, Ore.

Boone - Hays - Cunningham - Richey - Morgan - Garrison—Daniel Boone's dau. Susannah mar.

William Hays, Ky. ct. rec. show petition for admin. estate of William Hays 1816 from William Hays, Daniel Hays, Boone Hays, Luscina Dodson, Lewis Jones, Delinda Jones, Isaac Cornbibber (sic), and w. Elizabeth, and Greenup Hays. How were these rel. to Jesse Dodson (w. Ruth), whose dau. Phebe mar. John Cunningham (d. 1842 Warren Co., Ky.); their s. Thomas Cunningham, b. 1799, mar. 1st Matilda Hays (b. 1802, d. 1836). Was she related to above named Hays and how?

Was Jacob Morgan, who mar. Sarah Newkirk, b. Oct. 18, 1780, Salem Co., N.J., a s. of William Morgan of Woolrich, Gloucester Co., N.J., and w. Sarah Garrison?

Was Sarah Garrison, dau. of Samuel Garrison of Salem Co., N.J., whose will prov. 1765?—Mrs. W. I. Wootten, 8518 - 54 Ave., Elmhurst 73, N.Y.

Edwards - Jackson - Hainey - Crittenton—Want full inf. of John Edwards, b. Wales, emig., to N.C., serv.

in Rev., and w. Mary Jackson; dau. (Patsy) Martha Edwards, b. Apr. 28, 1806, mar. Wm. D. L. Hainey, Dec. 14, 1826; he was b. Nov. 19, 1807. Also want full inf. on his fa. James Hainey, b. Jan. 12, 1780, d. 1840, came from N.C. to Ky. abt. 1807, and w. Nancy Crittenton, b. Dec. 10, 1783. They moved to Jackson Co., Ind., in 1830, back to Ky., in 1835.—C. R. Harner, 207-208 First Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Dodge City, Kan.

Leavitt - Barnhisel - Stroup—Want par., gr. par., dates, places for Caroline Leavitt, (she b. May 6, 1821, Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, par. came from Conn. around 1800) and her husband Samuel Barnhisel, Jan. 18, 1841 (he b. Aug. 15, 1820, believed to be from Pa.). Son Geo. b. Nov. 26, 1846, mar. Alcestia Stroup, Jan. 1, 1875, b. 1850 believed (in Leavittsburg, Ohio.) Want par., gr. par., dates, and places for Alcestia Stroup.—Mrs. N. J. Wilkerson, 307 E. Florence St., Windsor, Mo.

Fenton - Wells—Want par., first names, dates, places for — Fenton, and w. — Wells Fenton, she lived last yrs. with d. Martha and s. Solomon. Ch. were Martha W., b. 1799, mar. Larmon Z. Parke 1822, mov. with fam. 1856 from Pontiac, Erie Co., N.Y., to DeKalb, Ill., where he d.; Solomon Fenton mar. Sarah Strugus, lived at Brant, N.Y.; Zina mar. Betsy Hubble, lived Brant, N.Y.; Salmon mar. Suzane Jamison, lived McHenry Co., Ill.; Nancy mar. — Wood; Nellie and Benjamin.—Mrs. Mila Parke Coulter, 210 N. 1st, DeKalb, Ill.

Stansbury—Want par., gr. par., dates, places of Ruth Stansbury, b. Md., 1810, mar. Henry Dryden, Oct. 27, 1825, and d. near Baltimore, Md., Sept. 4, 1880, had s. Dr. Robt. H. Dryden (1826-1912).—Mrs. Emily Morrison, 625 St. John, Gonzales, Tex.

De Verter—Want ful inf. on — DeVerter or similar name, trad. says he came from France with Lafayette's troops and supp. to have sett. in Lancaster Co., Pa.—Mrs. Paul L. De Verter, 501 San Jacinto St., Baytown, Tex.

Hodges - Anderson - Mynatt - Lyon - Havens - Hillsman - Thrasher—Want dates, places, ances. for John Hodges, b. 1764, Essex Co., Va., and 2nd w. Frances Anserson, whom he mar. 1790. He was Rev. sold., Abbeville Dist., S.C., 1780-81, mar. first 1787 to Margaret Long. He had 18 ch.

Want ances. of Lydia Lyon who mar. 1778 Wm. Mynatt, (b. Prince Wm., Co., Va., 1757, d. Knox Co., Tenn.,) and of Elizabeth Havens (1777-1819,) who mar. their s. John Mynatt, 1780-1867, Knox Co., Tenn.

Want ances. of John Hillsman, b. Amelia Co., Va., 1764, d. Knoxville, Tenn., and w. Rebecca Thrasher 1776-1846; they mar. 1806.—Mrs. J. R. Howard, 3716 Old Leeds Rd., Birmingham 9, Ala.

Maxwell - Noble—Want par., dates, places for Daniel Maxwell, b. Mar. 22, 1786, and w. Jane Noble, b. Nov. 27, 1789, d. June 30, 1822. Supp. to have come from S.C. and of Scotch desc. the mother d. and ch. came to northern Ky., to live.—Zayda K. Clore, 20 School Court, Walton, Ky.

Crawford - Sitlington—Want Rev. ser., par., dates, places for Nathan Crawford and w. Jean Sitlington, he d. 1819, they lived near Old Millboro, Bath Co., Va., among ch. William Crawford, b. near Old Millboro, Mar. 6, 1778; Elizabeth, b. same place, mar. Matthias Cleek; Martha Crawford, b. near Old Millboro, Feb. 29, 1796, mar. Joseph Burger, Feb. 1825. Did Robert Sitlington, bro. of Jean, serve as sub. for Nathan Crawford in the Rev?—Mrs. L. W. Randall, 737 Riverview, Clarkston, Wash.

Parks - Sibly - (Selby) - Collett - Long - Mattox - Cotham - Roberts - Ward - Miller - Holmes - Fry - (Frye) - Walker - Chase—Want par., dates, places for John A. Parks, 1798-1873, N.C., and w. Mary (Polly) L. Sibley, b. Tenn., d. 1890, Burke Co., N.C., mar. 1806.

Want inf. on Clinton Lafayette Parks, 1831-1875, b. and d. Burke Co., N.C., and w. Margaret Orville Collett, 1834-1881, Burke Co., N.C., mar. 1850.

When and where did Samuel McNair 1795-1878, mar. Ann Long (d. 34 yrs. of age Bucks Co., Pa.)?

Want dates, places, surname of w. for John Mattox, mar. Nancy —, b. ca 1795 in Va., dau. Martha Mattox, b. 1836 Montgomery Co., Va., d. 1892 Riley Co., Kans.

Want dates, places, missing names for Alfred S. Cotham, b. 1844 Tenn., d. Ripley Co., Mo., mar. 1st —?, mar. 2nd Paralee Ruth Roberts, b. 1849 Tenn., d. 1930 Okla., her father — Roberts, b. Tenn., mar. Mary Ann Ward (when and where?), b. ca 1830, Tenn., and d. Ripley Co., Mo. Want names, dates, and places of Mary Ann Ward's parents.

Want inf. for James Miller, b. ca 1812 Ky., mar. Elizabeth Holmes, b. ca 1810, Ky., had 10 known ch., all b. in Ill.

Want inf. on Jacob Fry, b. ca 1807 N.C., and w. Emily Walker, b. ca 1808, N.C. Also on Margaret Elizabeth Chase, b. ca 1851 Tenn., mar. 1st Andrew Shanks, lived Saline Co., Ill., mar. 2nd John Dave Miller, b. 1856, Saline Co., Ill.—Mrs. Fred R. Sloan, Jr., 314 S. Main, Portales, N.M.

Cooke - (Cook) - Johnson - Fitch - Joyce - (Joyce) - Jones - Grant - Morris—Want par., dates, places of William Johnson and Mary Cook (Cooke) mar. Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 18, 1690-91.

Want par., dates, places of Anna Cook (Cooke), d. Canterbury, Conn., July 27, 1735, mar. Mar. 5, 1718-19, to Daniel Fitch.

Des. par., dates, places, w. of Thomas

Joyce (Joyce) of Charlotte Co., Va.; will dated June 3, 1780.

Want par., dates, places of Gracie Jones, b. Mar. 27, 1755, d. Dec. 14, 1832, mar. Rev. Perminiter Morgan, lived in Rutherford and Buncombe Cos., N.C.

Want par., dates, places of Alexander Grant and w. Susanna Morris, b. ca 1750, lived in Rutherford Co., N.C.—Frank B. Morgan, 217 N. Newton St., El Dorado, Ark.

Warner - Case - Huffer - (Hoffer)—Want full inf. par., bros. and sis., ances., dates, places, ch., of Catherine Warner, b. 1798 in Va. (?), d. Fairfield Co., Ohio, 1843, mar. Jacob Huffer (Hoffer), abt. 1826-27. Was she dau. of Ashur Warner, killed in war 1812, and sis. of Daniel and John Warner who moved to Ohio and lived in Fairfield Co. in 1853? John Warner, bro. of Catherine, mar. Mary Huffer (Hoffer), sis. of Jacob Huffer (Catherine's husband). This branch of Huffer fam. emig. from Berks Co., Pa., to Fairfield Co., Ohio. Ashur Warner was s. of Daniel and Martha Case Warner. Daniel served in Rev. from Conn. Want full inf. on each fam., with proof. \$20.00 reward offered for first line with proof received.—Mrs. Rae Danenberger, 416 N. Broadway, Shelbyville, Ill.

Taylor—Want ances. dates, places for Leonard Taylor of Va., b. Dec. 22, 1757, New Kent Co., Va., mar. Sarah Blackgraves of Lunenburg Co., Va., was soldier in Rev., emig. to Ky., abt. 1790, sett. at Harrod's Fort, now Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., Ky.—Mrs. Stanley W. Skaeer, 603 Santa Fe, Augusta, Kans.

Bucknum—Want par., dates, places of b. for John Bucknum, d. Mar. 17, 1837, w. Amelia (want surname), b. 1787, d. Oct. 5, 1824, at Trenton, N.J., their ch. (all b. Berlin Conn., moved to Trenton, N.J., 1818) were; John, b. Sept. 19, 1811, mar. (?) 1835, d. Feb. 5, 1892; Hamlet Bucknum, b. Dec. 20, 1813, mar. June 1, 1838, d. May 28, 1877; Celestia, b. Aug. 15, 1815; Adelia, b. May 7, 1818.—Miss Roselle F. Bucknum, 205 Brooklyn Blvd., Sea Girt, N.J.

Neal - Temmes - (Timmes)—Want par., dates, places, mar. date of John William Templeton Reid Neal and w. Nancy Temmes (Timmes). Where and when were John and Nancy b.? Had s. Bester Nathaniel Neal, b. Aug. 20, 1866 Choctaw Co., Ala. Want Civil War rec. for John William Templeton Reid Neal, who served from Ala. Will pay for auth. rec.—Mrs. Mattie F. Richey, Boyce, La.

Holden - Blood - Webster - Clough - Loveless - Shaw - Varnum—Want ances., dates, places of Sarah Blood, mar. Amos Holden 1763, his 2nd w. He was b. June 16, 1726, Grafton, Mass., d. March 28, 1803, Shirley, Mass.; Sarah d. there abt. 1800.

Want ances. dates, and places for William Webster, b. Aug. 24, 1740,

and w. Lydia Clough, b. Dec. 24, 1744, mar. Sept. 8, 1763, at Haverhill, Mass. Lived a few yrs. Dracut, Mass.

Want ances., dates, places of John Loveless, b. July 8, 1772, Stillwater, N.Y., d. July 30, 1850, at Hadley, N.Y.; he mar. sec. time abt. 1808, widow, Elizabeth (Holden) Hyde at Poultney, Vt. Want full inf. on first w. and ch.

Want ances., dates, places of Helen Shaw, b. Apr. 10, 1794, d. May 27, 1850, mar. Stephen Gray, lived and d. Hadley, N.Y. Also want dates, places, and ances. of Martha Varnum, d. Dec. 13, 1849, at Thornton, N.H., mar. Joseph Webster June 21, 1787, Thornton, N.H.—Mrs. J. H. Burgeson, 100 Barnard Rd., Manteno, Ill.

Talbot - Douglas - Claiborne—Want par., dates, places of Matthew Talbot, who came fr. Eng. in 1720, mar. Ann Williston in Md. 1721. Want names and dates of ch. of David Douglas II and w. Elizabeth dau. of Leonard Claiborne and widow of John Walton. Also want inf. on Leonard Claiborne, his w., name and date of his sett. in Richmond Co., Ga., and service in Rev.—Mrs. John Lee Coulter, 3324 Newark St., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

Chilton - Walton - Rockwell - Wells - Wilson - Willson—Want full inf. on Richard (L.) Chilton, son of Raleigh and Elizabeth Poindexter Chilton. Why was he dis. in father's will 1829? Is he same Richard L. Chilton recom. for Capt. in militia 117th Reg. July 1828 Charlotte Co., Va.? Whom did he mar., where, and when? Was he same Richard L. Chilton listed in 1840 census Buchanan Co., Mo., and did he mar. Phoebe Elizabeth Walton? Who were her par.? Who was his 2nd w.?

Want ances., dates, places of James Rockwell, b. Conn., whose dau. Elizabeth mar. John U. Wilson, abt. 1835, prob. in Ohio or Conn. Also ances., dates, places of James Wells, b. 1800 from Pa. to Richland Co., Ohio, and w. Liddy, were in Berrien Co., Mich. 1850, s. Elias Wilson Wells mar. Julia Angelina Wilson, July 29, 1850. Want ances., dates, and places of Ferdinand Willson, b. Ohio (Sandusky Co.), abt. 1810 and w. Laura Stinson, b. N.Y., had s. Moses and dau. who mar. a Beach.—Mrs. Ivan M. Wells, 9984 Sunset Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Oaborn - Stratton—Want par., dates, places for Geo. Osborn, b. Jan. 22, 1780, and w. Martha Stratton, b. June 12, 1779, mar. Apr. 3, 1802, lived in Vernon, N.J., and deeded prop. there in 1820 to Joseph Stratton, bro. of Martha. Is there any conn. with fam. of Elias Osborn and w. Phebe who willed land in Vernon, N.J., in 1797 to s. Milton?

Par., dates, places wanted for Thomas Stratton, b. 1756 in Phila., Pa., went to Vernon, N.J., mar. 1777 Elizabeth Stratton. Did they have dau. Martha? Also inf. with names of ch. for Thomas Osborn, d. 1787 age 43 and w. Phebe, d. Feb. 25, 1836, age

77. Want to corres.—Mrs. Marie F. Merritt, 37 So. Main St., Spring Valley, N.Y.

Sloan - Osborn - Johnston - (Johnson) - Farrar—Want par., dates, places of John W. Sloan, b. 1824 Newark, Licking Co., Ohio, d. 1905, Tex. His par. with ch. went to Shelby Co., Ky.; he mar. Elizabeth Osborn, lived around Simpsonville, Shelby Co., Ky., with w. and ch. went to Victoria, Tex., abt. 1867.

Want par., dates, places for Dennis R. Johnston (Johnson) of Shelby Co., Ky., and w. Matilda Brown, who d. abt. 1848, ch. Jas. C. and Chas. Warren went to Texas 1857.

Want ances. of Henry H. Farrar, b. abt. 1810, believed Augusta, Richmond, Ga. Fee is offered for auth. proof of these fam.—Bessie Z. Edwards, 8900 S. Hermitage, Chicago 20, Ill.

Bate - Eyre - Ayres - (Ares) - Cheshire - Gard - (Guard) - Nickerson - Williams - Hoke - Jamieson—Want inf. on Josiah Bate and w. Priscilla Eyre Cooper, mar. Burlington Co., N.J., Mar. 12, 1799. Want par., dates, places, w. and ch. for John Cheshire, Hampshire Co., Va.; he d. there abt. 1830. Inf. on Samuel Gard, Sr., of Hampshire Co., Va., whose s. Samuel, Jr. b. 1808, d. 1864, mar. in 1830 Priscilla Cheshire.

Full inf. on Benjamin Nickerson, b. 1796 in Md., d. 1881 St. Joseph Co., Ind., and for w. Maria Williams, mar. June 26, 1817. Also for Emanuel Hoke and w. Magdalena Jamison or (Jamieson) of York Co., Pa. They emig. from Richland Co., Ohio, to Ind. in 1840. A s. was b. in Richland Co., Ohio, July 19, 1833.—Mrs. Diehl Martin, 525 North Main St., South Bend, Ind.

Stevens - (Stephens) - Tipton—Want inf. on Jemima Stephens (Stephens), b. ? Bedford or Huntingdon, Co., Pa., dau. of Rev. soldier, Giles Stevens and w. Nancy Tipton. Did Jemima d. 1850 Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.? Where is she bur. and whom did she mar. when, and where? Want names of her ch. and names, dates, places of her hus., par. Also par., dates, and places of Nancy Tipton, who had bro. Meshech and sis. who mar. John Edenton (Edington).—Mrs. Kathryn Petzholdt, R.D. 2, McVeytown, Pa.

Lampman - Robinson - Barber - Hubbard - Kilbourne - (Kilborne) - Pierpont—Want par., dates, places, ch. of Gero—(Gerold) Lampman of Mich. (Port Huron), and w. Mary A. Robinson, b. Phila., Pa., had Ida Cornelia, b. Apr. 19, 1856, in Mich., mar. chas. Henry Barber, Sr. Ida had cousin Annabel Hubbard, Port Huron, Mich., mar. Wm. Lyon Phelps.

Want par., dates, places for Geo. Kilbourne (Kilborne), Weathersfield, Conn., and w. Abigail Pierpont of New London, Conn., whom he mar. Nov. 10, 1763.—Mrs. Victor E. Pardue, Seneca Ordnance Depot, Romulus, N.Y.

Mills - Johnson—Want full inf. on Sarah F. Mills, dau. of Robt. B. Mills,

mar. Dr. David Wesley Johnson, presum. at Effingham, Ill. Trad. Mills fam. was from N.C., and Robt. was Presby. Minister. Will ex. inf.—Mrs. Harold Cone, 1620 W. 15th St., Topeka, Kans.

Spencer - Codding - Straight - Newton—Want par., bro., sis., dates, places of Jerusha Fuller Spencer, b. Aug. 18, 1802, Seneca Twp., Ontario Co., N.Y., mar. Nov. 22, 1822, in Medina Co., N.Y. Geo. Codding; she d. May 1, 1841, bur. Ganyard Cem., Granger, Ohio. Want inf. on Matthew Newton from Stonington and Voluntown, Conn.; he was Rev. soldier. Want to corres. with his desc. who are D.A.R.

Want inf., includ. bros. and sis., of Relief Straight, b. ca 1804 in N.Y., mar. prob. 1823-25, Palmyra, N.Y., fam. mov. to Medina Co., Ohio, abt. 1830.—Mrs. Reuben McKittrick, 878-A So. Philadelphia St., Anaheim, Calif.

Carter - Baxter - Westerfield - Stafford - Smock - Lambert—Want par., dates, places, also ch. of Betsey A. Carter, b. ?, Washington Co., Ky., d. 1857 Mercer Co., Ky., was first w. of David Westerfield, mar. July 6, 1845. Also inf. on par. of James Baxter and w. Deborah Westerfield and their ch., they mar. June 17, 1784, Lincoln Co., Ky. Want par., dates, places for Wm. Stafford and w. Leah Westerfield and ch. They mar. July 3, 1783, Lincoln Co., Ky. Want par., dates, places, and ch. of Henry Smock and w. Ann Westerfield, mar. Mar. 12, 1808, Lincoln Co., Ky. Also for Charles Lambert and w. Phoeby Westerfield, mar. Nov. 5, 1828, Lincoln Co., Ky.—Mrs. Rosa E. Williams, 1641½ Quincy Ave., Racine, Wis.

Huff - (Hoff) - Van Fleet—Want par., places, dates, ch., mar. date for Elizabeth Huff (Hoff) and hus. John Van Fleet; she d. Apr. 3, 1819, aged 65 yrs.—Mrs. Virginia Sisser, 15 Codington Place, Somerville, N.J.

We Buy, Sell and Exchange

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

Catalogs Free Upon Request

Southern Book Company

St. James Hotel—Charles St. at Centre

Baltimore 1, Maryland

CORRECTION—December 1958 issue

On p. 962, first column, last par., of the December 1958 MAGAZINE, mention was made of the *Index to the Genealogical Department of the D.A.R. for 1957*, by Martha Porter Miller. Following her name there should have appeared "(Apt. 305, 2311 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D.C.; price \$2.00)". Somehow it was omitted in printing. Orders should be sent directly to Miss Miller at the indicated address, NOT to the Treasurer General, Genealogical Records Chairman, or MAGAZINE.

PIETY HILL CHAPTER

BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

presents with affection



MABEL KEBLER KOHR

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

of

D.A.R. MAGAZINE Advertising

ARIZONA—The Forty-eighth State

By Mrs. D. Edwin Gamble,
State Regent of Arizona

ARIZONA is most happy to welcome Alaska into statehood, not only because we are proud to have such a glorious State join us, but also, it will relieve us of the "Baby State" nickname! We feel that we have not only outgrown it but that it never was very descriptive! Arizona has been populated for over 2,000 years. Evidences have been found that Tucson was a center of population that long ago. When Romans conquered Britain in 40 A.D. the "Basket Makers," as they are called, were hunting game and gathering seeds here. The beautiful Canyon de Chelly National Monument contains pit houses and artifacts dated by archeologists from 451 and earlier (about the time when the Huns under Attila were defeated by the Romans). In fact, the whole state is an archeologist's dream, including as it does so many National Monuments and Parks that I can only mention a few—Montezuma's Castle, Montezuma's Well, Casa Grande, Tuzigot, and Tucumcari.

The Grand Canyon deserves a paragraph to itself. Scientists agree, in general, that the canyon is 12 to 15 million years old. There were people living in it in 500 A.D. If there were no other things to attract people to Arizona, the sight of that magnificent spectacle would alone justify a trip of any length. Of course, people from all parts of the world have visited it and been struck with awe and wonder at its beauty and majesty in the 400 years since white men first saw it.

It is said that the first treasure hunt took place in the United States over 400 years ago. In the spring of 1540 Don Francisco de Coronado came up from Mexico searching for the seven cities of gold in the great Southwest. He pursued this will-o'-the-wisp for two years and finally returned to Mexico in defeat.

He had been preceded by Father Eusebio Francisco Kino of the Jesuit Order, who established a chain



The Saguaro Cactus

of missions in Arizona and Sonora, Mexico. Tucumcari, 18 miles north of Nogales, Arizona, was visited by him in 1691. In 1767 the Jesuit order was expelled by royal decree (this part of the country was then under the Spanish flag), and the Franciscan Order took charge of the missions. The Mission San Xavier del Bac, White Dove of the Desert, is perhaps the most beautiful example of Spanish Mission architecture in America. The foundations for this church probably were laid in 1700. It is still in active use by the Papago Indians.

Enough of ancient history; although the past of Arizona is most fascinating, she is not living in the past, but very much in the present and future. She is the fifth largest State in terms of area and encompasses every kind of landscape from the snow-clad peaks of the San Francisco Range, where Mt. Humphreys Peak attains an altitude of 12,611 feet north of Flagstaff, to the arid American Desert at Yuma in the southwestern corner.

Arizona is known as the State of the 4 C's: Cotton, copper, citrus, and climate. The cotton grown on irrigated land is both short and long staple. The long staple is known as Pima (from Pima County) cotton and is the finest grown anywhere. The cattle are white-faced Herefords and Brahmans. The five-crop year made possible by the winterless climate and the 900,000 acres under cultivation make alfalfa feed eco-

nomical; this results in as fine beef as grain-fed.

The copper mines are among the largest in the world, notably the Morenci open pit. The State ranks first in the production of copper, second in asbestos, fourth in silver and lead, and fifth in gold.

In the Salt River Valley near and around Phoenix and in the Thermal Belt near Tucson, some of the finest grapefruit, oranges, dates, and lemons are harvested.

The climate is not only conducive to longevity but is beneficial to those suffering from arthritis and asthma. The oldest member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Vickers, died November 3 at the age of 106. She was a Charter member of Maricopa Chapter, which was founded in 1901, when Arizona was still a Territory.

The Arizona Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, placed a marker several years ago at Fort Huachuca, which was founded in 1877 to combat outlaw and Indian raids. The fort has recently become the permanent home of the Army Electronic Proving Ground.

I do not have the room or time to discuss the water-conservation program in Arizona; that would take another article longer than this one! Of course, you are all familiar with Hoover Dam and Lake Mead, but we have many others, including Parker, Davis, and Glen Canyon Dams.

(Continued on page 66)

ROSENZWEIG'S JEWELERS

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Established 1897

ARIZONA REAL ESTATE

J. J. NELSON—Broker

1315 W. Tuckey Lane—Phoenix, Ariz.

THE GADSDEN HOTEL

DOUGLAS, ARIZONA

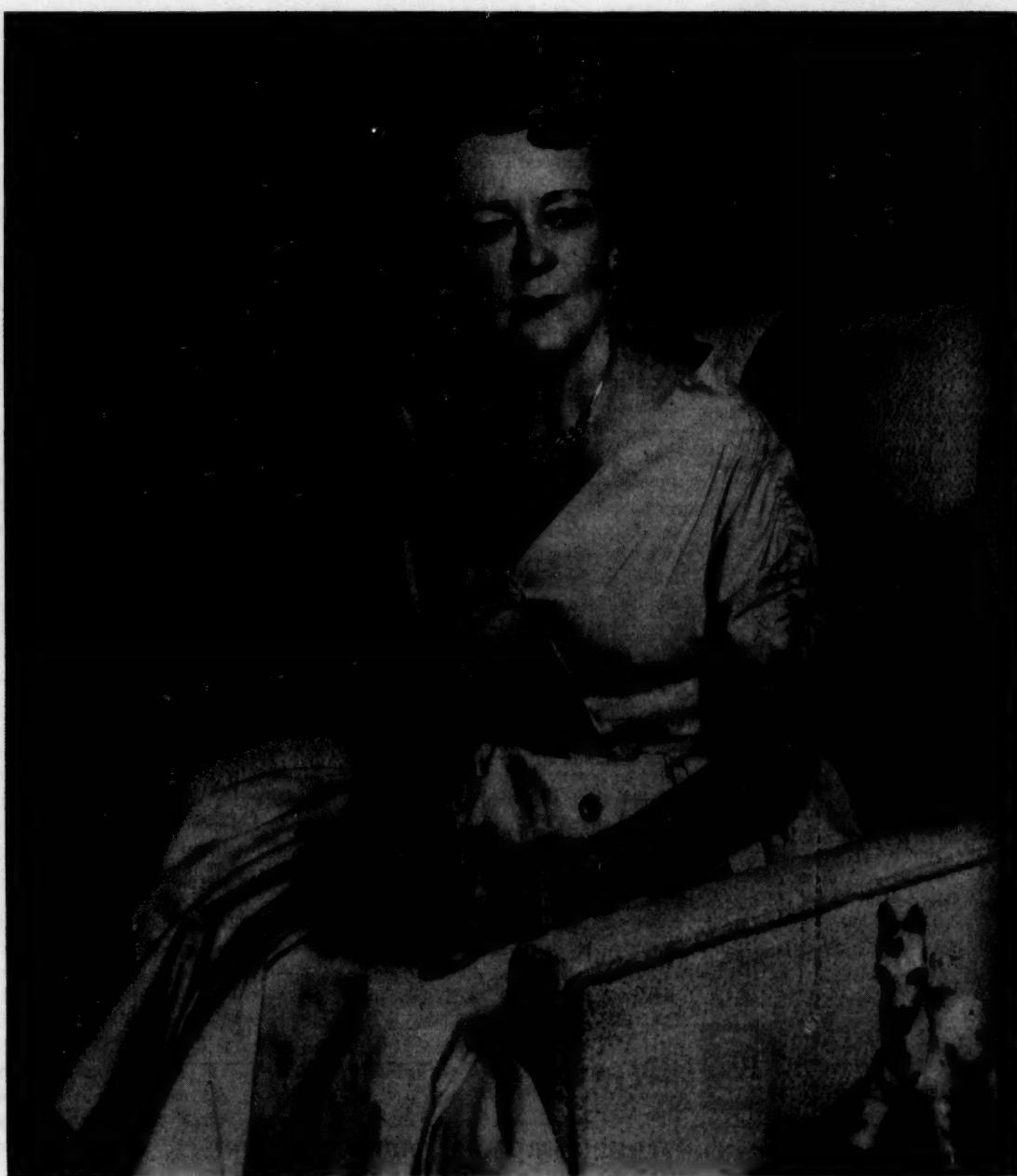
170 Air-Conditioned Rooms

Coffee Shop and Dining Room

J. EDWIN GOLDMAN, General Manager

MRS. D. EDWIN GAMBLE

Arizona State Society, D.A.R.



Photo—Courtesy of C. Farrell Stoudy - Tucson

The following Chapters dedicate this page in Honor of their State Regent

Charles Trumbull Hayden Chapter

Cochise Chapter

Coconino Chapter

General George Crook Chapter

Maricopa Chapter

Tucson Chapter

Yuma Chapter

Important Announcement!

ADVANCE ORDERS ACCEPTED NOW!

for priority delivery in time for
official entry of the 49th State

NEW U.S. FLAG

An historic change will soon take place in "Old Glory"—a good time for you to change, too. Why not change to the very finest of nylon flags, the MT. VERNON®. It's manufactured in the Heartland of American History by the Copeland Company, fine flag makers since 1862.



Write Now
For
Catalog
and
Complete
Price List



a division of THEODORE JOHN CHRISTENSEN, INC.
501 - 20th Street South, Arlington 2, Virginia

Specialists in the design and manufacture of flags for every occasion: State flags, City flags, Heraldic flags, and special flags, banners, and pennants for patriotic societies, fraternal organizations, civic groups, clubs, ships and boats, and business establishments.

Charlottesville, Virginia

Rendezvous of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Presidents of the United States

by BOYCE LOVING

Three Presidents of the United States and a Governor of Virginia sat down to play whist at the same table at Barboursville, about 20 miles from Charlottesville. The Presidents were Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe; the Governor, James Barbour, 1812-14. (The table at which they played still is owned by descendants of the Governor.)

Whist, however, was not the only motive that drew the three Presidents together. Although Jefferson was 8 years older than Madison and 15 years the senior of Monroe, both younger men were drawn to him by the magnetism and sagacity of the "Sage of Monticello."

All three were born in different counties: Jefferson in Albemarle, Madison in King George, and Monroe in Westmoreland. Madison, however, moved to Montpelier, about 5 miles from Orange Court House, and Monroe at one time owned between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in Albemarle, not including lots and a residence in the town of Charlottesville and a farm now occupied by the University of Virginia.

In political life, all three were Chief Magistrates of the then infant United States, and each served two terms in that office: Jefferson, 1801-09; Madison, 1809-17; Monroe, 1817-25. (Jefferson and Madison were elected to their first terms as President at the age of 57, while Monroe was 58 when he took the oath of office to the Nation's highest post.)

Madison was Secretary of State under Jefferson, and Monroe was Secretary of State and Secretary of War under Madison. Monroe is the only man to hold both secretaryships simultaneously.

Jefferson, noted for his ability as an architect, suggested addition of a portico to Madison's home, Montpelier, and designed Oak Hill in Loudon County, the home to which Monroe retired at the end of his

second term as President. He had inherited Oak Hill from his uncle, Judge Joseph Jones, and replaced the cottage on the property with the mansion now standing there. James Hoban, architect and builder of the White House in Washington, erected Oak Hill from plans by Jefferson. Lafayette visited Monroe at Oak Hill in 1824 and again in 1825, as did Jefferson and Madison on other occasions. Barboursville, built by Gov. Barbour, 1814-22, is said to have been constructed from plans drawn by Jefferson.

In addition to Ash Lawn, Limestone Farm, and their attendant acreage, Monroe also at one time owned lots 17 and 18 in Charlottesville and lived in the Stone House on them while having a home built on the property now the site of the University of Virginia. A section of the town still frequently is referred to as Monroe Hill. Public affairs did not allow him to occupy his town residence for extended periods, but he was a citizen of Charlottesville.

It was not uncommon to see Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe in animated conversation on Court Square in the town. On one occasion, Monroe was running for public office, and his chances of election appeared slim. Hearing this, Jefferson came down from Monticello, persuaded Monroe's leading opponent to withdraw from the race, and spoke on behalf of Monroe. This assured the latter's election.

Of the three, two were Governors of Virginia: Jefferson, 1779-81; Monroe, 1799-1802.

Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe might be referred to as the Central Virginia triumvirate, so interlaced were their associations and activities. It may be said with assurance that no other three men have had a more lastingly constructive effect on the history of the United States than these three stalwarts.

Jefferson, of course, enjoys world-



University Players of the University of Virginia, who participated in a pageant, "A Jefferson Dream Come True," written by Boyce Loving and performed on the University Lawn on October 6, 1958. From left to right, they are: Allen Cook as James Madison (Fourth President of the United States); Ernest L. Woodard, Jr., as Thomas Jefferson (Third President of the United States); and Richard C. Smith as James Monroe (Fifth President of the United States). The statue in the background portrays Thomas Jefferson, founder and architect of the University of Virginia.

wide fame as a drafter of the Declaration of Independence, not to mention his myriad other contributions. Madison is known as the "Father of the Constitution." Monroe, of course, is associated with the Doctrine bearing his name. The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed in its author's speech to the Congress on December 2, 1823, 135 years ago. For sheer audacity, it is unparalleled in our history, since it forbade expansion by the old nations of Europe and Asia in the Western Hemisphere. This, too, is the 200th anniversary of Monroe's birth.

To each of these men also may be ascribed countless other acts and attainments that have contributed to the strength and freedom of our Nation.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on Monroe's ownership of Ash Lawn, a residence about 1½ miles from Monticello. Photostatic copies of insurance policies (in Monroe's handwriting) show these commentaries: " * * * Ash Lawn, occupied by my overseer"; and, " * * * Limestone Farm, occupied by me." The latter farm is about 8 miles east of Charlottesville on U.S. 250.

All three of these prominent Virginians also held numerous public offices in their native State. These

(Continued on page 69)

Compliments of

BLUE RIDGE SCHOOL

NEW DOMINION BOOK SHOP

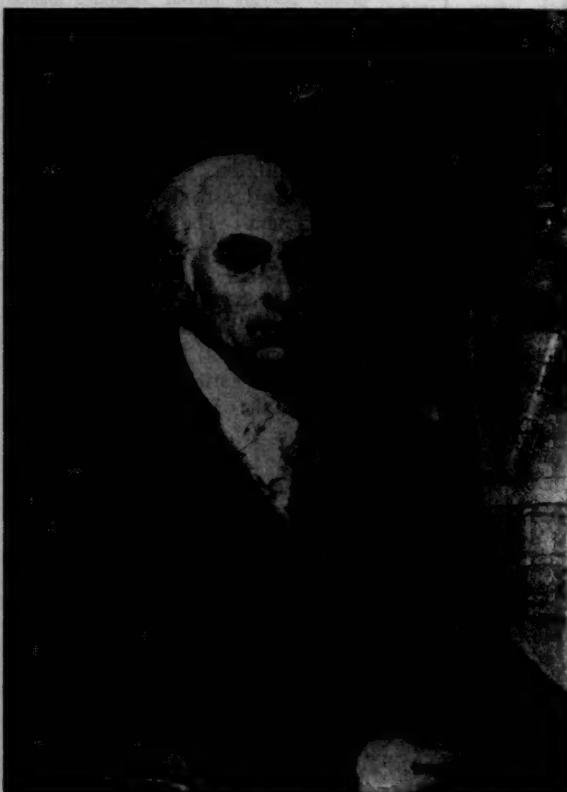
GILMORE, HAMM & SNYDER, INC.

C. H. WILLIAMS, INC.

MONTICELLO DAIRY

MARY L. HOLLAND

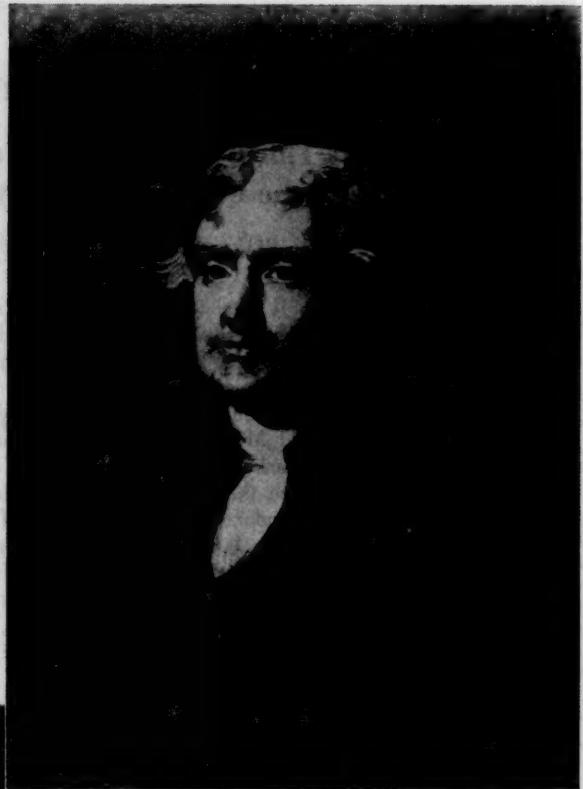
Ladies Ready to Wear



Photos—Courtesy University of Virginia

James Madison

FOURTH PRESIDENT



Thomas Jefferson

THIRD PRESIDENT

CHARLOTTESVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

GODWIN ELECTRIC COMPANY

VALLEY VIEW FLORIST

MOWEN Opticians

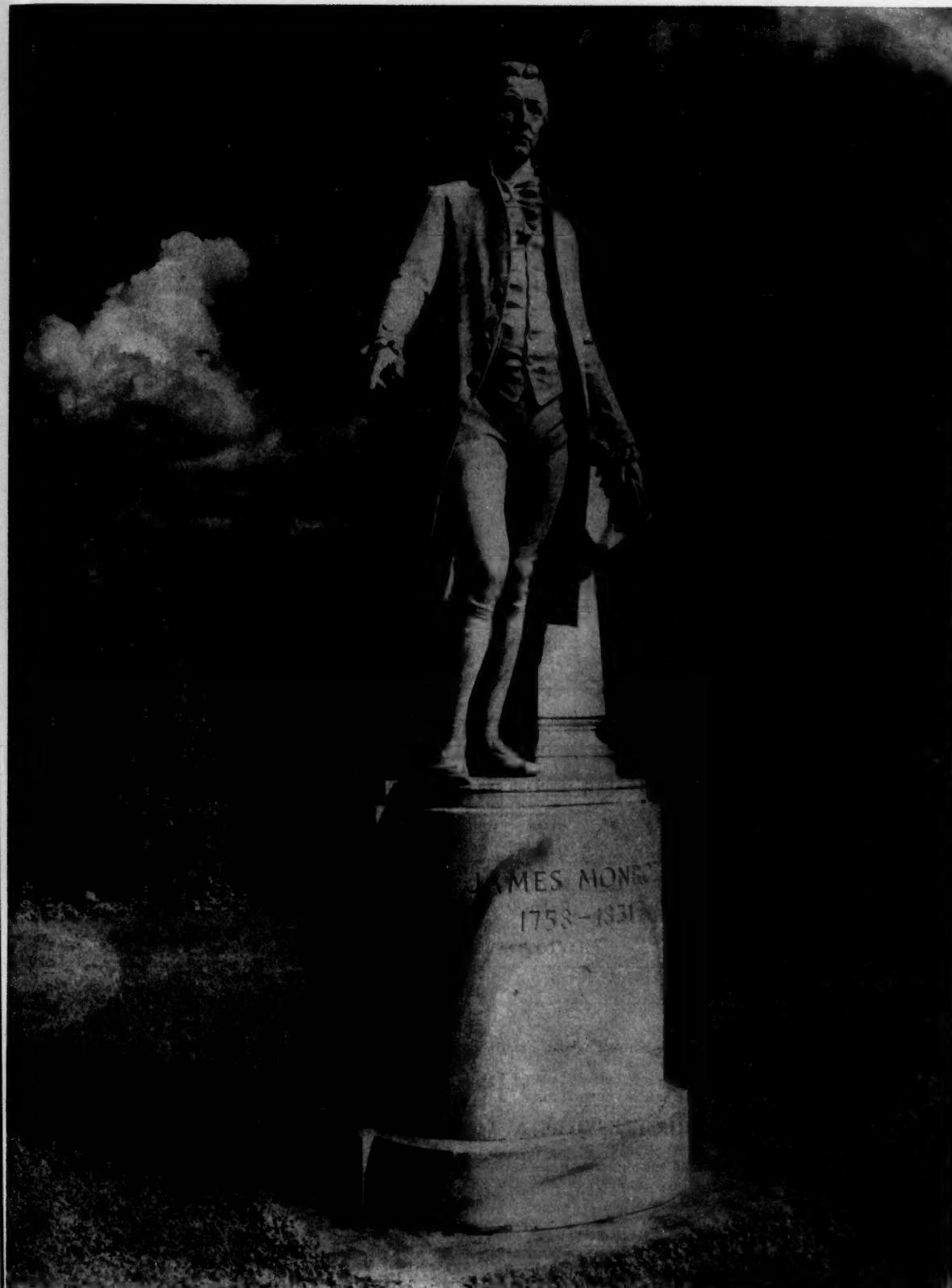
HILL & IRVING, INC.
Funeral Service

CITIZENS BANK & TRUST CO.

NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

Sponsored by Albemarle Chapter



Photo—Courtesy Holsinger Studio, Charlottesville, Va.

J A M E S M O N R O E

FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES — AUTHOR OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Thos Jefferson Inn

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA



One of America's Finest New Motor Hotels

"A Knott Motor Hotel"

Wonderful Food-Air Conditioned

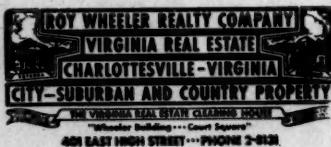
RESERVATIONS REQUIRED—Telephone 2-7101

Complete Facilities — Swimming Pool

City Mortgage & Insurance Co.

Incorporated

301 E. High Street
Charlottesville, Virginia
Dial 2-7128



BETTY KING

Gifts—Imported & Unusual—Gifts

Located on U.S. 29 in
7 Day Shopping Center near
Thomas Jefferson Inn
Phone 2-6532 Charlottesville, Va.

THE MICHIE COMPANY

Publishers — Printers

Since 1897

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA



MARGARET MILLAR, Inc.

Imported Antique Pieces

From:

England, France, Portugal and Spain—Royal Copenhagen China - Swedish Glass
Complete Decorating and Furnishings

Phones: 2-4115, 2-4116 CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE AUTO AND TRUCK DEALERS

BRADLEY PETTON III
858 West Main Street
Pontiac-Cadillac-Foynshell

HARPER MOTORS, INC.
Preston Ave. at Ninth Street
Authorized Dealer for Volkswagen

R. M. DAVIS MOTORS, INC.
1001 West Main Street
DeSoto-Plymouth-D K F

CHARLOTTESVILLE MOTORS
856 West Main Street
Ford Cars and Trucks

MACGREGOR MOTORS, INC.
116 West Main Street
Lincoln-Mercury-Continental
Edsel-English Ford

RUSSELL MOONEY OLDS SALES & SERVICE
315 West Main Street
Oldsmobile-G M C Trucks

DOMINICK CHEVROLET CORP.
100 East Water Street
Chevrolet Cars and Trucks

H. M. GLEASON AND CO., INC.
Garrett Street
International Trucks and Equipment

COGGINS MOTOR CO., INC.
330 Preston Avenue
Chrysler-Plymouth-Studebaker Cars & Trucks

VANCE BUICK INC.
900 Preston Avenue
Buick-Opel

WRIGHT WRECKING YARD
1320 East Market Street
Diamond T. Trucks

WILHOIT MOTORS
404 East Market Street
Dodge-Plymouth-Fiat

PIEDMONT TRACTOR CO., INC.
Route 250 West
Willys Jeep-John Deere Equipment

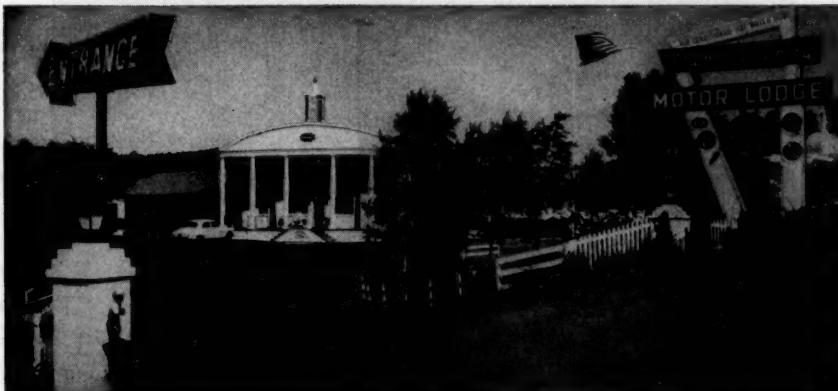
Sponsored by Albemarle Chapter, D.A.R., Charlottesville, Virginia, Mrs. William A. Wenck, Regent



Town and Country MOTOR LODGE



PANTOPS DINING ROOM AND COFFEE SHOP



Complete Facilities for BANQUETS, WEDDING RECEPTIONS, BRIDGE PARTIES
LUNCHEON and DINNER MEETINGS

On U. S. 250 ½ mile East of City

Charlottesville, Virginia

Charlottesville 3-6191



THE HOTEL MONTICELLO

FIFTH AND JEFFERSON STREETS

AMPLE FREE PARKING



CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA



FINEST SOUTHERN COOKING

ANTIQUES

IRISH GLASS

GEORGIAN SILVER

PORCELAINS

GIFTS

ANNE WOODS

1215 WEST MAIN STREET CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE LUMBER CO.

QUALITY MILLWORK

BUILDING MATERIALS

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Historic Truxtun-Decatur House

PERSONS visiting Washington will doubtless wish to visit the historic Truxtun-Decatur House, now managed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and facing Lafayette Square. The Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum, which occupies the former carriage house at 1610 H Street, announces an exhibit of painted trays and tole objects and old colored prints depicting early American naval scenes and portraits, by Evelyn Foster Olds. This exhibition is primarily concentrated on the War of 1812 and honors the memory of the artist, who died on July 26, 1957. The late Mrs. Olds was inspired to try to reproduce in oils on tin trays and other objects some of the naval actions shown in early prints and paintings that comprise the valuable collection of her husband, Irving S. Olds, former Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, New York City. Museum hours are: Tuesdays through Fridays, 12 noon to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 10:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 12 noon to 5 p. m. The museum is closed on Mondays.

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

1909—1959

BLUE RIDGE SCHOOL

An Approved School of the N.S.D.A.R.



VIRGINIA D.A.R. BUILDING

Dedicated 1953

Planting by Albemarle Chapter
Dormitory for twenty-four boys



Founded to serve the children of Greene County, Virginia, where there were no public schools, Blue Ridge has children from all but two states in the Eastern Division of the N.S.D.A.R. In addition, there are children from six other states.

Virginia children far outnumber those from other states; the District of Columbia is second.

Whole families are cared for at Blue Ridge School. Many are from broken homes. It is, therefore, both a home and a school to many of the children.

Blue Ridge School looks forward to its second half century as an opportunity to continue our work of service to the young people of our state and nation.

Blue Ridge School feels it is a privilege and an honor to be an Approved School of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Reverend Dewey Campbell Loving,
Superintendent

Sponsored by District VI of the Virginia Daughters

MRS. JOSEPH P. SNEAD, *Director*

ALBEMARLE CHAPTER

Mrs. William A. Wenck, *Regent*

BEVERLEY MANOR CHAPTER

Mrs. Roy F. Lynd, *Regent*

COL. THOMAS HUGHART CHAPTER

Mrs. Frederick C. Hamer, *Regent*

CULPEPER MINUTE MEN CHAPTER

Mrs. F. H. White, *Regent*

GOLDEN HORSESHOE CHAPTER

Mrs. E. W. Scott, *Regent*

JACK JOUETT CHAPTER

Mrs. J. W. MacLeod, *Regent*

LOUISA COURT HOUSE CHAPTER

Mrs. Lewis J. Cosby, *Regent*

JOHN RHODES CHAPTER

Miss Clara Speake, *Regent*

MASSANUTTON CHAPTER

Mrs. Raymond C. Dingledine, *Regent*

NATURAL BRIDGE CHAPTER

Mrs. A. H. Griffith, *Regent*

POINT OF FORK CHAPTER

Mrs. N. J. Perkins, *Regent*

RAINBOW RIDGE CHAPTER

Mrs. Guy B. Persinger, *Regent*

SHADWELL CHAPTER

Mrs. Fontaine A. Wells, *Regent*

VIRGINIA FRONTIER CHAPTER

Mrs. L. L. Schnare, *Regent*

HONORING
MRS. JAMES LEON WISENBAKER
(Louise M.)

Northside District Director of Virginia



Presented by the Eighteen Chapters of Northside District

ARLINGTON HOUSE
CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH
DR. ELISHA DICK
ELIZABETH McINTOSH HAMMILL
FAIRFAX COUNTY
FALLS CHURCH
FORT LOUDOUN
FRANCIS WALLIS
FREEDOM HILL

HENRY CLAY
IRVINE-WELLES
JOHN ALEXANDER
KATE WALLER BARRETT
KETOCTIN
MOUNT VERNON
THOMAS LEE
THOMAS NELSON
WASHINGTON-LEWIS

Ghost Towns of Nebraska

(Continued from page 18)

passed by the illegal "Florence session" of the legislature, was soon voided. The hill on which Neapolis was to have been built is still called Capitol Hill.

One of the most picturesque of these early towns of which not a trace remains was Wyoming, 7 miles north of Nebraska City, born in 1855. It was often visited by Jesse James. In fact, James was in Missouri to bring his mother back to a house he had rented in Wyoming when he was shot. In the early years it had its trade and commerce, its doctors, lawyers, real-estate agents, storekeepers, school teachers, and ministers. Early mail and stage routes made Wyoming one of the stops going east and west. Every day or two a steamboat arrived at the port. The Mormons, trekking to the West, used Wyoming as a disembarking point, where they fitted out wagons and obtained oxen. The downfall of Wyoming was brought about by the "villain" that ruined so many Nebraska towns—the railroad which passed them by.

Lowell, one of the important towns of early central Nebraska, was a child of the B & M Railroad. Born in 1872, Lowell was known as a tough place. The first five or six graves in its cemetery were occupied by men who had died violently with their boots on. As a cattle-shipping station, it was on the edge of the frontier where gamblers and cowboys kept things popping. There were four hotels, a courthouse, two lumber yards, a land office, drug store, grist-mill, blacksmith shop, and a gambling house, in which a number of men are said to have been shot. The town lost prestige and gradually died when the courthouse was moved to Minden.

Antioch, in Sheridan County, with its abandoned buildings and deserted walls, suggests a war-torn village but it was peace, not war, that ruined the town. There was a great potash boom during the World War I—Antioch suddenly became a bustling town of 2,500 with five factories working 24 hours a day, producing potash by the carload from the dry

beds of sandhill lakes. With the end of hostilities the boom collapsed as abruptly as it had begun. A few delapidated houses and ruins of five large potash factories, with rusting retorts, boilers, and skeletons of steel equipment scattered about them, remain as reminders of former prosperity. Only one impressive house stands. At the height of prosperity the town voted bonds for a \$100,000 school building. A superintendent was engaged at \$2,500 a year on a 3-year contract. Before the close of his first year there were scarcely enough pupils for a single teacher.

Edholm, in Butler County, was a thriving town at one time, but now only a farmhouse marks the town-site. An old cemetery remains in which is buried a real daughter of the American Revolution. Her grave is identified by a real-daughter grave marker placed by the David City Chapter.

In Platte County rose the town of Cleveland, about 3 miles northwest of Columbus. George Francis Train became interested in it. He was ambitious to transport the National Capital to Columbus. Had Omaha and Columbus people given him more encouragement, he might have accomplished many things which years later we know would not have been impossible.

On the east bank of Shell Creek, near the junction with the Platte River, a town of Buchanan was laid out in elaborate style in 1856 and later became one of the paper towns in the State.

In my lifetime I have seen the town of Oconee, about 6 miles west of Columbus, vanish. When I was a schoolgirl, this town was flourishing, but today nothing is left of it, due to better transportation furnished by the automobile.

These early settlements in Nebraska show the kind of people who helped make the State what it is today. These courageous people became deeply rooted and left a firm foundation. Although each of these towns lasted but a few years, many are almost completely forgotten, but every one of them made its own contribution to the growth of Nebraska.

THE CENTRAL VIRGINIAN

Louisa County's Home Town Newspaper

Mrs. John G. May, Jr., & Miss Lewise Cosby,
Publishers

Louisa, Virginia

E. CALIGARI & SON, Inc.

Norfolk, Va.

DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.

Norfolk, Va.

ao

Exclusive ladies
fashions

ao

GREAT BRIDGE CHAPTER

Compliments of

Augustine Warner Chapter

Gloucester, Virginia

THOMPSON HOMESTEAD SCHOOL

for Retarded Children and Adults

Mrs. J. Bascom Thompson Free Union, Virginia

Greetings from
COMMONWEALTH CHAPTER,
N.S.D.A.R.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

GOLDEN HORSESHOE CHAPTER, D.A.R., Presents

JEFFERSON MOTEL

De Vivi Restaurant
½ Mi. So. Orange, Va., U.S. 15
Air-Conditioned

WEST CHARLTON FLOWER SHOP

MRS. ERNEST WAMBERSIE
"In Any Event Wire Flowers"
Orange, Virginia
Phone 7328

RICKETT'S REXALL DRUG STORE

Orange, Virginia
Phone 2021

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Parking Lot and Drive-In
Orange, Virginia
Phone 2041

NOTICE—Do not send your remittance without enclosing a written order with your name and address—information written on the check is not sufficient.

HONORING

MRS. LUTHER B. MARSHALL, JR.

Director, Tidewater District

VIRGINIA SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



Presented by the Seventeen Chapters in Tidewater District

ADAM THOROUGHGOOD, Norfolk

BOROUGH OF NORFOLK, Norfolk

COL. FRANCIS MALLORY, Hampton

COL. WILLIAM ALLEN, Claremont

COMTE DE GRASSE, Yorktown

CONSTANTIA, Suffolk

DR. JOSEPH DIGGS, JR., Hudgins

EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA, Accomack

FORT NELSON, Portsmouth

FREE STATE OF WARWICK, Newport News

GREAT BRIDGE, Norfolk

HAMPTON, Hampton

NEWPORT NEWS, Newport News

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, Northampton County

OLD DONATION, Norfolk

PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY, Virginia Beach

SARAH CONSTANT, Norfolk

Roll of Honor of the Albemarle (North Carolina)

by Inglis Fletcher

Colonial Edenton, a village on Queen Anne's Creek, on the northern shore of Albemarle Sound, was settled about 1660 and for a long time was the seat of government of the Lords Proprietors' Colony of Carolina. The ancient borough of Edenton was founded as such in 1716 and named for Governor Charles Eden. It is on the shore of a small bay, nearly opposite where the Roanoke and Chowan Rivers discharge their waters into the sound. It was the centre of a region of such remarkable fertility that it might have been styled the granary of the Province; it was also the place of concentration and the market town for the opulent planters of a large district. Here, in a district called Albemarle County, dwelt the first inhabitants of North Carolina. A little southeast lies Roanoke Island, where Sir Walter Raleigh's first colony in America was seated in 1585; and where was born Virginia Dare, the first child of English parentage who ever gamboled upon the soil of the New World.

In 1769 the town of Edenton was the Court end of the Province. Within its limits and in its immediate vicinity there was, in proportion to its population, an extraordinary number of men eminent for ability, virtue, and erudition. Samuel Johnston, who became the Whig leader, Senator and Governor; Joseph Hewes, Signer of the Declaration and Chairman of the Committee of Marine and Naval Affairs; Thomas Barker, Attorney; Thomas Jones, Attorney; Jasper Charlton; Stephen Cabarrus; Robert Smith; Charles Johnson and Sir Nathaniel Duckinfield possessed talents and attainments that, when combined, not only enabled them to determine the politics of their district, but gave them a potent influence in the Province.

In addition to these of the Edenton region, we find across the Sound, in Tyrrell and Bertie Counties, Colonel Richard Buncombe; Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, (the latter the mother of

Sir Nat Duckinfield); Colonel John Dawson; Dr. Cathcart; and several others of prominence and large estates.

Gabriel Johnston, Royal Governor, was a native of Scotland and received his education at the University of St. Andrews. He was professor of Oriental Languages in the same university and later became a political writer. His relatives included the Earl of Bath and Sir James Johnston. Through their influence and that of his friend Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, he was appointed Governor of North Carolina. He arrived in 1734 and took the oath of office. Gabriel Johnston was the ablest of all the Colonial Governors, not less distinguished for his energy and prudence than for his extensive classical and scientific attainments. His daughter Penelope married Col. John Dawson, son of the president of William and Mary College, at Williamsburg. She resided at Eden House, on the Chowan River, a plantation inherited from her grandmother, who was the wife of Governor Charles Eden, an earlier Governor of the Province.

Samuel Johnston was a nephew of Governor Gabriel Johnston. He was born in Dundee, Scotland. He acted as clerk of the Superior Court of Chowan, 1767-72, and was also a naval officer under the Crown. He read law under Mr. Thomas Barker. At the time of the Revolution, he was prominent in the Province. Strength was his characteristic, and he had a powerful frame and vigorous intellect. He was dominated by an inexorable sense of duty and justice. There was a remarkable degree of self-reliance and majesty about the man. His erect carriage, his intolerance of indolence, meanness, vice and wrong, gave him an air of sternness. He commanded the respect and admiration, but not the love of the people. At the death of Col. John Harvey, he became the Whig leader and summoned the convention at

Hillsborough in '75, of which he was made President, and Chairman of the committee to prepare the plan for regulation of the Province. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1782 and elected Governor in 1787, and he was the first Senator from the State after the Constitution was ratified. He owned many plantations but generally resided at Hayes, near Edenton; or at The Hermitage, near Williams Town.

James Iredell was born in Lewes, Sussex County, England, in 1751 (New Style). His grandmother was a member of the Macartney family, and his grandfather was the Rev. Francis Iredell, of Dublin, Ireland. His father was Francis Iredell, a merchant of Bristol, who was married to Margaret McCulloh, member of a prominent Irish family. Iredell was appointed as Collector of Customs of the Port of Roanoke (Queen Anne's Town, later Edenton). He read law under Samuel Johnston and espoused the Whig cause, after some deliberation, as he had much to lose in breaking with his influential relations. He was successively Judge of the Superior Court and Attorney General and was appointed (after the Revolution) Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, by President George Washington. He married Hannah Johnston, sister of his friend Samuel Johnston. Their son was subsequently Governor of North Carolina.

Joseph Hewes was one of the two Signers of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina; he was a merchant of Edenton, a builder and operator of ships; and Chairman of the Committee for Maritime and Naval Affairs.

Dr. Hugh Williamson, born in 1735, was a native of Pennsylvania. Educated at the College of Philadelphia, he was designed for the ministry by his relatives, but his own inclinations led him first to mathematics, then to medicine. After visiting Edinburgh and Utrecht, where he received his M.D., he returned to Philadelphia and practiced medicine. In 1769 he was appointed by the American Philosophical Society to a committee to observe the transit of Venus over the solar disc. In 1779, after he had adopted Eden-

(Continued on page 76)

GREETINGS FROM HISTORIC EDENTON, N. C.

THE EDENTON TEA PARTY CHAPTER

Daughters of the American Revolution



HISTORIC IREDELL HOUSE in Edenton, now the home of Edenton's Tea Party Chapter, D.A.R., was saved in 1949 by the Edenton Tea Party Chapter from falling into private hands and possible deterioration. In 1953 the house became the property of the State of North Carolina, under custody of the James Iredell Association, Inc.

BUT let's turn the pages of history back to 1768, when an English youth of 18 appeared unheralded on the streets of the old port of Edenton to begin a new life in a New World.

James Iredell's adaptability to his new surroundings soon won for him the head Collectorship of the Port as well as the friendship of famous Edentonians, chief among whom were Samuel Johnston, later Governor and first United States Senator, Joseph Hewes, later Signer of the Declaration of Independence and Hugh Williamson, later Signer of the Constitution. But Iredell was not content to remain on a salary. In 1772 Iredell qualified as an attorney and began his steady

march to immortal fame in the legal annals not only of his State but of the entire country. As practitioner, Judge of the Superior Court, Attorney General, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, (to which he was appointed by President Washington in 1790), James Iredell has brought undying honor to North Carolina and Edenton as the most illustrious North Carolinian of his day.

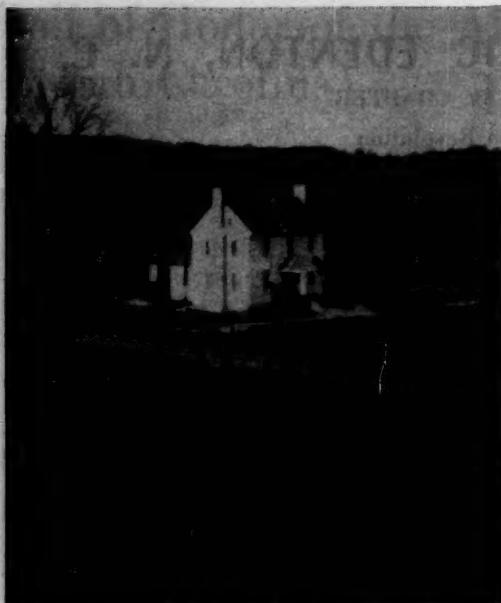
Justice Iredell died in 1799 while a member of the Supreme Court. James Wilson, a Pennsylvania signer of the Declaration of Independence, also died here while on a visit to the Iredell's.

THIS FINE OLD COLONIAL HOME in Edenton is being fully restored and perpetuated with funds appropriated by the State Legislature. Work has already begun in preparation for its 200th Anniversary next year. The Edenton Tea Party Chapter is furnishing the interior of the house. The Chapter also maintains a year 'round tour guide service.

• • •

HISTORIC EDENTON is also progressive—the busy trading center of agricultural Chowan County. It offers every facility for convenient and modern living. It invites new industries to investigate Edenton's excellent labor supply, industrial sites, water, and transportation facilities to all eastern markets. Edenton's assets are tops—use them for your advantage.

(Sponsored by Edenton, N. C., Chamber of Commerce)



GREETINGS FROM THE JAMES HUNTER CHAPTER

N. S. D. A. R.

Organized June 4, 1953

MADISON-MAYODAN-STONEVILLE, N. C.

Home of James Hunter, six miles west of Madison, N. C., restored and owned by his great, great grandson, John Randolph Price.

James Hunter and his wife, Mary MacFarland Hunter are buried on the hill west of the house.

James Hunter—1740-1821—a distinguished patriot and soldier from 1771 to 1781. A monument at Guilford National Military Park, N. C., bears the following dates:

Battle of Alamance May 16, 1771, General of the Regulators 1772, Cherokee War—Oct. 1776, Guilford Courthouse March 15, 1781.

This page is made possible through the courtesy of

THE BANK OF MADISON

Organized 1899

MADISON, N. C.

Compliments of

BANK OF STONEVILLE

Stoneville, N. C.

FRIENDLY SERVICE

Staple and Fancy Groceries

STONEVILLE, N. C.

Compliments of

FARRIS' DEPARTMENT STORE

Mayodan, N. C.

Compliments of

BAUGHN'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Mayodan, N. C.

Compliments of

T. P. van Noppen Insurance Agency

Madison, N. C.

CHILTON MOTORS INC.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks

Madison, N. C.

MADISON THROWING COMPANY

MADISON, NORTH CAROLINA

The largest of its kind in the world



The Organization Meeting of the Colonel Adam Alexander Chapter, D.A.R., held in Charlotte, North Carolina, October 1, 1958 had the honor of having many distinguished guests—reading from left to right: Mrs. William D. Holmes, *State Regent*; Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, *Vice President General*; Mrs. Ira L. Black, *Organizing Regent*; Mrs. George Albert Kernodle, *Past Vice President General*; Mrs. William Henry Belk, *Honorary Vice President General*.

**David Williams Chapter, D.A.R.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.**

R. N. ROUSE AND COMPANY

General Contractors
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Branch Banking & Trust Co.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Compliments of
JOHN R. CRAWFORD, INC.

Insurance since 1892
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

TOM R. BEST

The House of a Thousand Suits
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Beauvoir

(Continued from page 15)

future, however, meant more to her than money for herself. She rejected an offer of \$90,000 from Northerners wanting to convert Beauvoir into a tourist hotel, then for only \$10,000 turned it over to the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, with the understanding that it would be used as a refuge for indigent Southern soldiers and would later become a memorial to her husband.

A letter from her in my possession tells of her shock at the run-down condition of Beauvoir when she visited it soon after the turn of the century. She inquired particularly about the welfare of the Confederate veterans then housed there. "How they fare, how they are clothed, if they get coffee every day, if they get fruit." As honor guest at a Biloxi banquet she was cautioned not to mention her husband for fear of offending Northern investors.

"If you must remain silent about Jefferson Davis," she said, "you will not toast me." She herself was not

silent, and was toasted and warmly applauded.

Varina left the American scene forever in October 1906. She was content to go. She had turned over her cherished records to her daughter Margaret in Colorado. She cautioned Margaret not to wear black for her, saying, "It's bad for your health and will depress your husband." Near the end she smiled and said "The world is very beautiful."

Her body was escorted through New York behind a military escort and a troop of United States regulars; it was followed by members of the New York Camp, United Confederate Veterans. A military band played *Dixie* and other Southern airs. Flowers on the funeral train included a wreath from Governor and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

Thus passed the First Lady of the Confederate States of America. She won spectacular homage, both in life and death. She is buried in Richmond, beside her beloved "Good Gray Knight." Her cherished Beauvoir remains an honored shrine to Northerners and Southerners alike.

**Congratulations to the FORT DOBBS CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution**
From the following firms of Statesville, North Carolina

SHERRILL LUMBER COMPANY
*Congratulations
FORT DOBBS CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
On its Fiftieth Anniversary*

J. C. STEELE & SONS
INCORPORATED
*Manufacturers of
CLAY WORKING MACHINERY*

COLE'S
*Gifts and China
Toys* **Bridal Service**
Foodcraft *Milkglass*
109 E BROAD ST. Tr 3-4349

Compliments of
STATESVILLE BRICK COMPANY

Compliments of
JOHNSON'S GREENHOUSES—Statesville, North Carolina

SCROGGS
Welcomes tourists to its
GIFT SHOP OF BEAUTIFUL MERCHANDISE

THE ALLEN JONES RESTAURANT
"For Fine Foods"
One of the South's most modern Restaurants
Telephone Triangle 2-2721
Intersection U. S. Highway 64A & 64
One quarter mile East U. S. Highway 21

Compliments of
TROUTMAN SHIRT COMPANY
TROUTMAN, NORTH CAROLINA

Compliments of
S P A I N H O U R ' S
The Store of Leading Fashions

Thanks to Lydia Cobb Chapter, Taunton, Massachusetts

For some time I have intended to write to you in appreciation of the activities of Lydia Cobb Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Taunton, Massachusetts.

I am the Supervisor of Elementary Education in the Taunton Public Schools. It has been my pleasant duty to speak annually to the members of Lydia Cobb Chapter, discussing our teaching of American history, local history and other appropriate topics in line with the special interest of the group.

On one occasion I showed the ladies a combination of book, filmstrip and phonograph record on a topic in American history audio-visual aids which we use in teaching. To my delight and to the benefit of countless children, the chapter sent me money enough to buy three more complete sets for school use.

It is also our good fortune to receive a monthly copy of the D. A. R. Magazine. You would be surprised at the number of teachers taking professional courses who consult the magazine for odd and interesting bits of historical information.

Our own city has a very unusual history. It is the only city in New England founded by a woman and the figure of a woman appears on our city seal. We are proud of our part in our country's history and want our pupils to appreciate their heritage. The History of Taunton is taught formally in grade six, and this year a wonderful impetus has been given to our program by a series of ten minute weekly broadcasts called *The Taunton Story* over WPEP, our local radio station. Scripts for

the broadcasts, which cover all facets of Taunton history, with interesting anecdotes and sidelights not found in our books, were prepared by D. A. R. member, Miss Edna Lawton. Miss Lawton retired from her position as principal of the Caleb Barnum School last year. She and Mrs. Hamilton Sweet, D. A. R. Regent, have presented the broadcast in a question-and-answer technique. All sixth grades listen weekly, and grades four through eight may listen if they wish.

Miss Lawton sends us sets of several scripts which are mimeographed and sent to all sixth grade teachers and principals. WPEP has taped all the broadcasts and we will have them to use in years to come for our schools.

The broadcast is sponsored by the Bristol County Savings Bank of Taunton as a public service.

Miss Lawton has spent hours of careful research on the project, and, since she taught for many years she knows how to talk to children and how to interest them. Mrs. Sweet has given generously of her time in recording the scripts and both ladies sound very natural and relaxed on the air.

Perhaps a few samples of children's letters to the various people concerned in the program might show you how sincere is our appreciation. I am enclosing several notes which might interest you.

We are very deeply grateful to the Lydia Cobb Chapter for their interest and service to our schools.

Sincerely yours,
(Miss) KATHERINE A. McMAHON
Elementary Supervisor

MAJOR BENJAMIN MAY CHAPTER HOUSE

FARMVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA



Eastern Carolina's Finest

GIFT SHOP

©©

*FAMILY COATS OF ARMS
OUR SPECIALTY*

©©

FARMVILLE FURNITURE CO.

FARMVILLE, N. C.

Established 1905

*"Another Spot in the South where
Southern Hospitality is practiced
by Everyone Everyday"*

©©

FARMVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

FARMVILLE, N. C.

CONGRATULATIONS

MAJOR BENJAMIN MAY CHAPTER

©©

DAVENPORT MOTOR SALES INC.

"Your FORD-MERCURY Dealer"

©©

FARMVILLE, N. C.

PREWITT'S TOBACCO WHSE, INC.

FARMVILLE, N. C.

PLANTER'S WAREHOUSE

FARMVILLE, N. C.

MOSLEY'S SHADY LAKE MOTEL
Hwy. 301 & 301A
Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Compliments of
MT. OLIVE PICKLE COMPANY
Mt. Olive, North Carolina

MUTUAL INSURANCE SERVICE
215 WICKER STREET
SANFORD, N. C.
Auto-Home-Business

MULL'S MOTEL
Hwy. #70 - 64
3 miles from Hickory, N. C.

Compliments of

HOME INSURANCE AGENCY

Scotland Neck, North Carolina

Compliments of

Edwards Cotton Company

Sam K. Edwards, Mgr.

Scotland Neck, North Carolina

Books by Two Davie Poplar Members,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
ABSTRACTS OF ORANGE COUNTY, N. C. WILLS
1752-1800 and **WILLS 1800-1850**
Two volumes, mimeographed, bound in boards, fully
indexed, \$5 each; Order Abstracts from
Mrs. C. W. Shields, 227 Vance St., Chapel Hill, N.C.
OLD SOUTHERN BIBLE RECORDS
5 VOLUMES, \$6.50 each
HISTORY OF THE ALDRIDGE-ALDRIDGE-
BRACKEN-NESMITH FAMILIES \$6.50
Order from Mrs. M. A. Lester, 606 S. Columbia St.,
Chapel Hill, N.C.

WHITEVILLE, N. C.

"Tobacco Center"

Whiteville Merchants Assoc.

and

Tobacco Board of Trade

You're Always Welcome

at the

**CHATHAM
COUNTRY STORE**

IN

ELKIN, NORTH CAROLINA

Bargains in blankets, apparel fabrics,
upholstery and odds and ends

**CHATHAM MANUFACTURING
COMPANY**
ELKIN, NORTH CAROLINA

Compliments of
General Davie Chapter, D.A.R., Durham, N.C.

CLAUDE M. MAY

OO

Painting, Papering and Decorating

OO

712 W. Chapel Hill St. Telephone 6939

Durham, North Carolina

Welcome

JONES & FRASIER

Jewelers

OO

GIFT CENTER

for

Silver, Jewelry, China and Crystal
REGISTERED JEWELER
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

OO

Next to Depositor's Bank Bldg.

HOTEL

WASHINGTON DUKE

OO

Your Host Hotel

in

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OO

RICHARD AREY, Mgr.



STEELE CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Organized 1760. Second oldest Presbyterian Church in Mecklenburg County.

Present pastor Rev. J. R. McAlpine III.

This tribute from the following Charlotte Chapters of the N.S.D.A.R.:

BATTLE OF CHARLOTTE
COLONEL ADAM ALEXANDER
HALIFAX CONVENTION

LIBERTY HALL
MECKLENBURG
PIEDMONT PATRIOTS

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

A friend of the

Alexander Martin Chapter, D.A.R.
High Point, North Carolina

Greetings from

Battle of Elizabethtown Chapter, D.A.R.
Elizabethtown, North Carolina

Compliments of

Betsy Dowdy Chapter, D.A.R.
Elizabeth City, North Carolina

Greetings from

COLONEL JOHN ALSTON CHAPTER
Valdese, North Carolina

Greetings from

Colonel Thomas Johnston Chapter
Richlands, North Carolina

Compliments of

Cornelius Harnett Chapter, D.A.R.
Dunn, North Carolina

Greetings from

Edward Buncombe Chapter, D.A.R.
Asheville, North Carolina

The Lawson Y.M.C.A., 30 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill., will present a course in its Adult Informal Educational Program for the Winter Term beginning Thursday, January 15, 1959, on Genealogy.

This course will be a guide to gathering and compiling family data for a genealogical record, for joining hereditary patriotic societies, for claiming heirship to estates, and for making eugenical studies.

The course will explain the methods of research in family records in library collections and in public records. It will also show the process of compiling a standard system genealogical record of any family or person.

Greetings from

John Penn Chapter, D.A.R.
Oxford, North Carolina

In appreciation of our Regent

IONA MORTON BELLAMY

Joseph Kerner Chapter, Kernersville, N. C.

Compliments of

MARTHA PETTIGREW CHAPTER
Marion, North Carolina

Compliments of

MOSELEY-BRIGHT CHAPTER
Kinston, North Carolina

RICHARD CLINTON CHAPTER

Clinton, North Carolina

Compliments of

Thomas Hadley Chapter, D.A.R.
Wilson, North Carolina

Greetings from

William Bethell Chapter, D.A.R.
Reidsville, North Carolina

The New York Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, carried a full page ad in the September 1958 issue of our magazine. Augustin G. Rudd, chairman of the education committee of the New York Chapter writes as follows: "You will be pleased to know that the advertisement produced excellent results. We have had orders from scores of D.A.R. chapters as a result, and hundreds of copies of BENDING THE TWIG have been sold. It is a great tribute to your magazine to see such a fine response from your loyal readers."

Rachel Caldwell Chapter, N.S., D.A.R., is compiling for publication data concerning soldiers and patriots who participated in the Battle of Guilford Court House. Descendants who have information regarding participants are asked to contact Miss Martha Doughton, 1203 Briarcliff Road, Greensboro, North Carolina.

American Scene

I crossed America from east to west . . .
Watched the Atlantic swell and break and suck with undertow . . .
Saw the great river roll past old St. Louis and St. Charles
To keep a rendezvous with "Natchez Underneath The Hill".
I saw the wheat fields sleeping like a child
And watched a lonely woman silhouetted in a bright door-square To see a train go by at night.
I crossed the rockies, rich in western lore
And desert, mysteried in silence . . . to Pacific sands.

I crossed America with Time
And saw the hard beginnings forged in pain
And adolescent years, not always good
And watched her cry for peace and pay with blood
And stand bewildered at the cross-roads of an age.

I crossed America with lantern in my hand
To question where her path might lead into the dark . . .
Saw her half-paused on dancing feet, to listen
To the age-faint echo of a fife at Valley Forge . . .
To hear the measured footsteps of a drummer-boy at Shiloh
And to hear the gunfire of the Marne and see the Pacific red with blood.

I am watching her now,
Scanning a threatening sky for the North Star . . .
Watching her accept the challenge of the hour, again,
With faith.

INEZ HUNT,
Zebulon Pike Chapter,
Colorado Springs, Colorado

A Medal for a Son of Norway

(Continued from page 16)

States—"the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man"; who made such statements as "Give me liberty or give me death," "I have not yet begun to fight," "Don't give up the ship," "I regret that I have but one life to lay down for my country." This spirit has made America. Some people call these statements "corny"; others, more sophisticated, call them "clichés": there are others who say these are just trite expressions. I say they are the guides to a continuing and prospering America. We cannot substitute intellectual vanity for patriotism. It takes more than economic know-how to keep the United States strong.

There is a great need in our time for patriotic organizations like the Daughters of the American Revolution and others to keep before our citizenry the need to be strong, to have faith in America, to worship our God, to teach lessons of patriotism to our children, and, above all, to avoid a comfortable, after-dinner sleepy confidence that our dollars can keep us forever secure.

It is a great honor for a former citizen of Norway, now a naturalized citizen who has received the benefits that this tremendous country gives its citizens, to receive this Americanism Medal. Again, humbly I say thank you, and may God prosper your great and necessary work.

*In memory of the Organizing Regent
Mrs. Rufus Manfred Johnston, Sr.,
Major William Chronicle Chapter
Gaston, North Carolina*

Compliments of
RACHEL CALDWELL CHAPTER, D.A.R.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Equitable Life Assurance Society
Greensboro, North Carolina

GUILFORD NATIONAL BANK
Greensboro, North Carolina

Coat of Arms

*Hand Painted in Full Heraldic Colors
Ideal Christmas Gifts*

Each order receives careful and personal attention and will include the explanation of Heraldry, colors, symbols, and motto offered.

Write or telephone James Berge Neill
GROOMTOWN ROAD, RT. 7
BR. 4-3576 Greensboro, N. C.

Belk's If it's in Fashion
it's on our Fashionable second.

Visit Historic
Greensboro, North Carolina
Gateway to the South
Religious - Educational and Industrial Center
Beautiful at Dogwood Time—at any time

Compliments of our outstanding
Funeral Directors

Forbis and Dick
Hanes - Linberry
Lambert - Troxler
Murray

RUSSELLS ANTIQUES SHOWS

ATHENS, GA.—Jan. 12-15—YWCA Hall
VERO BEACH, FLA.—Feb. 9-12—Masonic Temple
LAKE WORTH, FLA.—Feb. 17-20—Casino
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mar. 17-20—Park Center Aud.
For space write the J. C. Russells Mgrs. Lenoir, N.C.

Exhibition at Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum

Beginning in October, an exhibition of painted trays and tole objects and old colored prints depicting Early American scenes and portraits, prepared by Evelyn Foster Olds, was opened at the Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum, 1610 H Street NW, Washington, D. C. The Naval Historical Foundation, which sponsors the Museum, was honored to present this exhibition, which is primarily concentrated on the War of 1812, as a memorial to the artist, who died July 26, 1957. Mrs. Olds was inspired to try reproducing in oils, on tin trays and other objects, some of the naval actions shown in the early prints and paintings that comprised the valuable collection of her late husband, Irving S. Olds, former Chairman of the Board of Directors of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Those interested in visiting the Naval Museum are advised that hours are as follows: Saturdays—10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays—12 noon to 5 p.m.; Mondays—closed; Tuesdays through Fridays—12 noon to 5 p.m.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL

D. A. R. Membership

State	Number of Chapters	Membership as of November 1, 1958		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA	64	2,930	32	2,962
ALASKA	2	73	9	82
ARIZONA	7	524	24	548
ARKANSAS	30	1,460	15	1,475
CALIFORNIA	140	8,068	282	8,350
CANAL ZONE	1	57	1	58
COLORADO	35	2,405	27	2,432
CONNECTICUT	58	4,790	61	4,851
DELAWARE	9	531	2	533
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	60	3,838	91	3,929
FLORIDA	67	5,079	146	5,225
GEORGIA	88	6,067	83	6,150
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS	2	169	2	171
IDAHO	12	538	8	546
ILLINOIS	116	9,725	121	9,846
INDIANA	94	7,286	29	7,315
IOWA	87	4,367	61	4,428
KANSAS	65	3,542	24	3,566
KENTUCKY	71	4,555	38	4,593
LOUISIANA	47	2,631	26	2,657
MAINE	37	2,180	12	2,192
MARYLAND	34	1,936	62	1,998
MASSACHUSETTS	99	5,502	103	5,605
MICHIGAN	62	4,566	50	4,616
MINNESOTA	42	1,782	34	1,816
MISSISSIPPI	49	3,031	72	3,103
MISSOURI	88	5,235	63	5,298
MONTANA	15	693	9	702
NEBRASKA	44	2,388	16	2,404
NEVADA	6	278	5	283
NEW HAMPSHIRE	35	1,784	12	1,796
NEW JERSEY	84	5,290	90	5,380
NEW MEXICO	10	646	13	659
NEW YORK	179	14,224	243	14,467
NORTH CAROLINA	87	4,953	65	5,018
NORTH DAKOTA	9	316	9	325
OHIO	125	9,358	135	9,493
OKLAHOMA	40	2,372	19	2,391
OREGON	32	1,434	14	1,448
PENNSYLVANIA	135	13,319	84	13,403
PUERTO RICO	1	22	—	22
RHODE ISLAND	23	1,056	6	1,062
SOUTH CAROLINA	59	3,008	49	3,057
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	435	3	438
TENNESSEE	83	4,239	60	4,299
TEXAS	104	7,934	123	8,057
UTAH	2	190	5	195
VERMONT	30	1,339	5	1,344
VIRGINIA	107	6,055	110	6,165
WASHINGTON	39	2,043	38	2,081
WEST VIRGINIA	47	3,537	61	3,598
WISCONSIN	47	2,293	32	2,325
WYOMING	9	427	15	442
FOREIGN: CUBA	1	56	—	56
ENGLAND	1	33	—	33
FRANCE	2	75	—	75
ITALY	1	30	—	30
MEXICO	1	37	—	37
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	1	20	—	20
AT LARGE	—	—	24	24
TOTAL	2,839	182,751	2,723	185,474

Old Battlefields of New Jersey

by Mary Wendell (Mrs. John W.) Wagner

State Historian of New Jersey

During the American Revolution no State had more battlefields than New Jersey. A trip to these carefully preserved battlefields can be an inspiring experience. In Trenton one can visit the Old Barracks, where Washington's troops were quartered following his daring crossing of the Delaware. Built in 1758, these Barracks were used by the British at the time of the French and Indian War to house the soldiers. It had formerly been the custom to assign soldiers to live in private homes, much to the dismay of their owners. It was here that the British soldiers were celebrating the Christmas Eve of 1776 when General Washington crossed the Delaware.

Washington's line of march is traced by markers along the road leading to Princeton, where a dreadful battle took place with great loss to the Continental Army. Princeton's battlefield is now a State park. The oak tree under which General Mercer rested before he was slain still stands in the field. Close by is "Morven," the lovely home of Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. His wife was the beautiful Annis Boudinot, who was the sister of Elias Boudinot, President of the Continental Con-

gress. Her part in this battle is little known. Valuable dispatches to the Continental leaders had been hidden in Whig Hall at the University. Since her husband had confided everything to her, she knew where these papers were. While the British Army was approaching Princeton, she ran from her home to Whig Hall and returned with these military secrets and hid them under a tree on the "Morven" grounds just before Princeton was taken by the Hessians. "Morven" has been restored by the State of New Jersey to be used as the home of the Governor.

In Gloucester County, on the Delaware River, is the scene of the Battle of Red Bank in 1777, where Col. Christopher Greene courageously defended the hastily made fort with only a handful of soldiers and succeeded in routing the British troops. This battlefield was proclaimed a National Park in 1905 by a Congressional Act signed by Theodore Roosevelt. Near the battlefield lived Ann Whitall of staunch Quaker background. During the battle Mrs. Whitall insisted upon staying in the house, although everyone else had fled from the British. As she sat spinning, cannon balls were flying fast. Finally, when a cannon ball

from a British ship fell through the heavy brick wall of the house and struck near where she sat, Mrs. Whitall calmly picked up her spinning wheel and went to the cellar, where she continued her spinning! After the battle, she went about tenderly administering to the wounded, meanwhile scolding the Hessians for their brutality.

The Battle of Monmouth, one of the most bitterly contested struggles of the war, is not to be forgotten. One of the most colorful events of this battle is the story of Molly Pitcher, who supplied the soldiers with water and who grabbed the ramrod and fired the cannon with amazing agility after her husband was slain. Her brave action in seeking to avenge her husband's death was brought to the attention of General Washington, who bestowed upon her, it is said, a Sergeant's commission and half pay for life.

Then there is the famous Battle of Springfield, when the Rev. James Caldwell, after his wife had been killed by the British, grabbed armfuls of hymnbooks from the pews for wadding the cannons, crying out, "Give 'em Watts, boys."

These are the now peaceful battlefields of New Jersey which can be visited so easily and which fill our hearts with admiration for the brave soldiers who gave us this free and wonderful country. Let us learn the lesson they have taught—to face the future with courage, as they did, resolute and unafraid.

Olivia B. Hall Papers. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Frank P. Hixson of Lake Forest, Illinois, the Library of Congress has received a collection of papers (1869-1905) of Mrs. Olivia B. Hall of Ann Arbor, Michigan, consisting of about 300 pieces relating to woman suffrage. In her earlier years, Mrs. Hall was an active worker in the feminist cause. Her keen sense of the injustice done to women aroused all her strength and energy to champion their rights. Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Anna Howard Shaw, Emily B. Ketcham, and Carrie Chapman Catt were among her warm personal friends. Of their letters to her, 70-odd are from Miss Anthony; these reflect the continued and dominant interest of Mrs. Hall in the advancement of women as well as her foresight and generosity. In 1897 a series of conferences and schemes for raising funds was projected by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. On May 24, Miss Anthony unfolded her scheme to launch the campaign to Mrs. Hall:

So you see that though we are nearing the close of a half-century's work, we are in just as great a quandary as to who is to do it, and who is to pay for the doing of it, as we were at the very beginning. Do you believe that your sister, Mrs. Phillips, would be induced to invest some of her fortune in such a standing fund? Do you know any other rich women that could be appealed to?

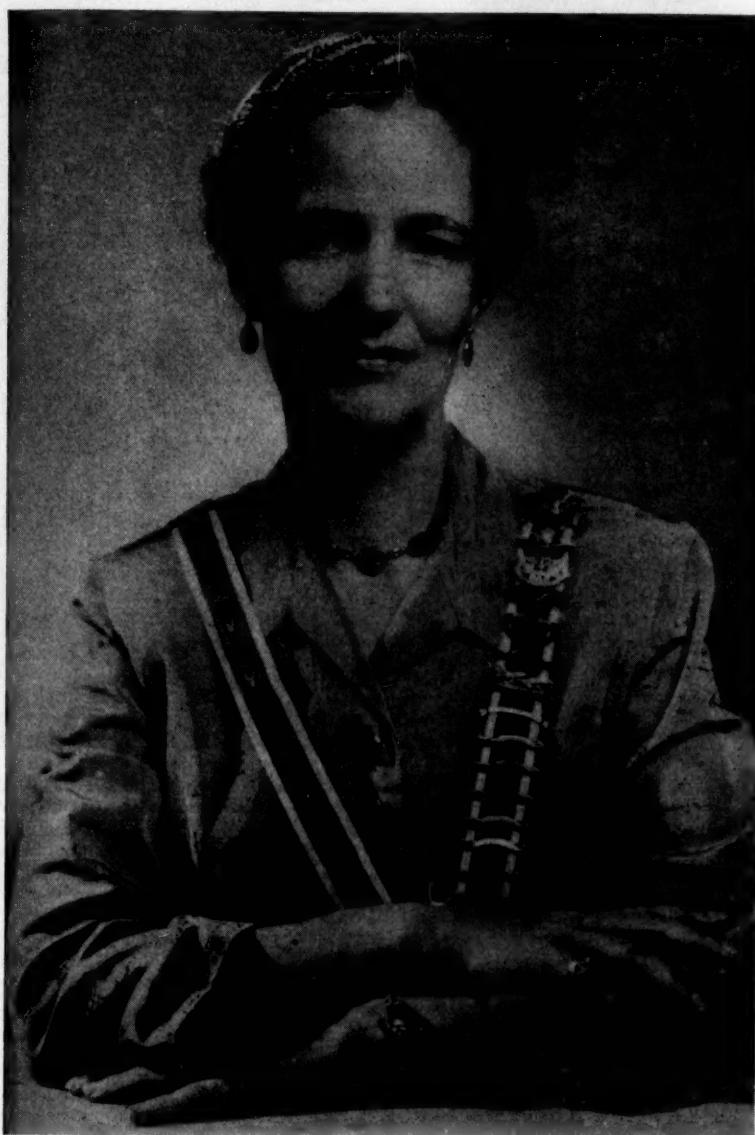
We have not come down to the period of the letters you sent me, but they are in a safe pile, and shall be returned to you as soon as we have gone through them. Mrs. Harper has made her first scratchings only down to 1865, so you see there are thirty years and more for her yet to go through. It is a long road to travel from 1820 down to 1897 and '98.

Honoring

MRS. RUDOLPH LEONARD NOVAK

CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER GENERAL

ON THE TICKET OF MRS. RALPH WILLIAMS NEWLAND



Photo—Courtesy Harris & Ewing

STATE REGENT OF NEW JERSEY, 1956-1959; VICE REGENT, REGISTRAR;
FINANCE CHAIRMAN; MEMBER, JEMIMA CUNDICT CHAPTER

BY THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS

BEACON FIRE

EAGLE ROCK

NOVA CAESAREA

BOUDINOT

JEMIMA CUNDICT

ORANGE MOUNTAIN

CHURCH AND CANNON

MAJOR JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD

WATCH TOWER

CRANE'S FORD

MISTRESS MARY WILLIAMS

WESTFIELD

NOVA CAESAREA CHAPTER

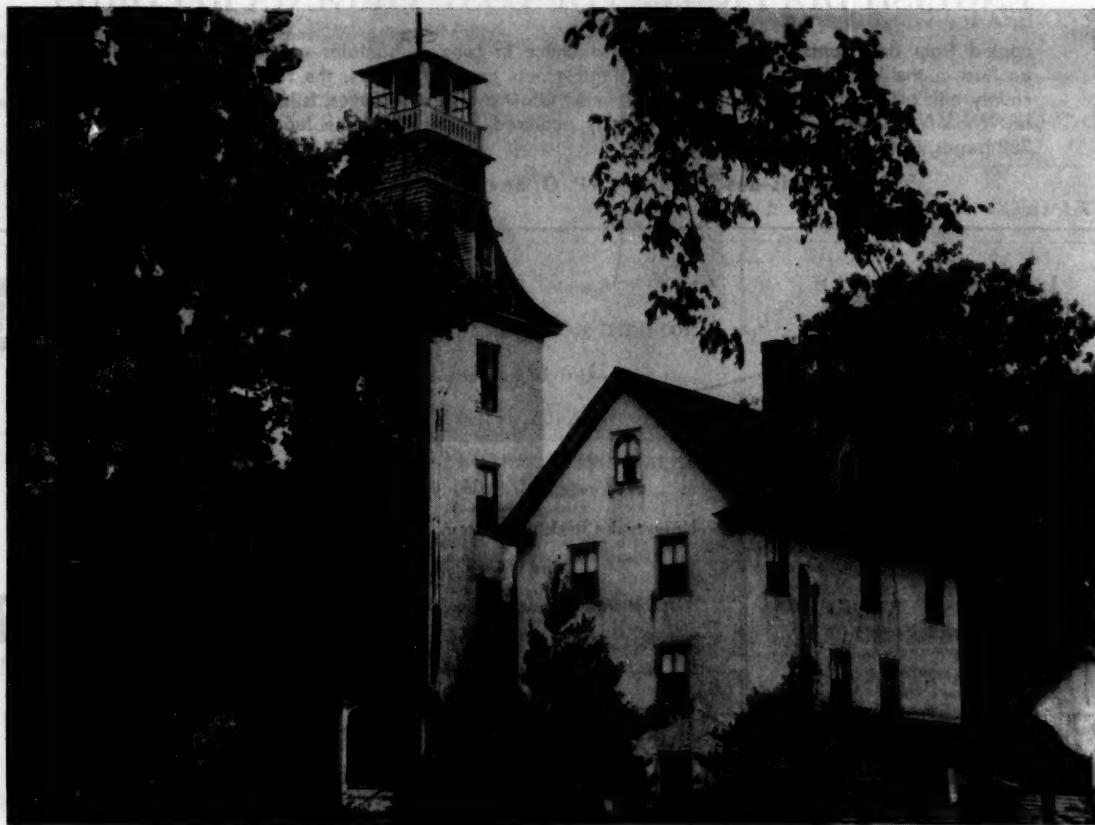
Newark, New Jersey

through its Genealogical Records Committee dedicates with pride and gratitude this page to its Revolutionary Ancestors

Member	Ancestor	State
ADAMS, Edna May Parcell (Mrs. R.S.)	John Thompson Headley	New Jersey
AKERS, Margaret Henderson (Mrs. D.C.)	Aboliah Buck	Pennsylvania
ALLEN, Anna Stull (Mrs. L.N.)	Daniel Ammerman	New Jersey
ALLISON, Lorette Hurty (Mrs. Walter)	Rynear Siatas	New Jersey
AVERRE, Lois Elston (Mrs. H.W.)	Peter Putman, Jr.	Massachusetts
BARBER, Edith Bonney (Mrs. A.B.)	Andrew Hertig	New York
BECKER, Gertrude M. (Miss)	Ethan Baldwin	New Jersey
BECKER, Florence Hague (Mrs. W.A.)	Perez Bonney	Connecticut
BEERS, Evelyn Folsom (Mrs. S.A.)	Joost Zeh	New York
BROWN, Adelaide Gedney (Mrs. J.C.)	Daniel Baker	New Jersey
BURNETT, Elizabeth Holden (Mrs. J.B.)	Major John Fulford	Maryland
BUSHFIELD, Cora M. (Miss)	Ensign Eleazar Gedney	New York
CLARY, Elizabeth Dickinson (Mrs. W.B.)	John Holden	Massachusetts
COLLINS, Christina (Miss)	Jonathon Buxton	Connecticut
CONKLING, Elizabeth Baldwin (Mrs. F.M.)	Nathaniel Dickinson	Massachusetts
COOPER, Annabel Thayer (Mrs. N.H.)	Timothy Condit	New Jersey
COUSINS, Beatrice Smith (Mrs. E.H.)	Samuel Crane	New Jersey
CUMMING, Ruth J. (Miss)	Issac Van Wart	New York
DALY, Alberta Webb (Mrs. M.E.)	Obadiah Smith	New York
DAWSON, Edna A. (Miss)	Daniel Page	New Hampshire
DAWSON, Elsie D. (Miss)	Thomas Wilcox	New Jersey
ENTREKIN, Harriette Bullock (Mrs. W.F.)	John Dunham	New Jersey
EUSTIS, Jane Hay (Mrs. H.R.)	John Henry Simler	New Jersey
FISCHER, Caroline Taylor (Mrs. Fred)	Casper Shaver	France & Pennsylvania
FISHER, Mary Pleis (Mrs. M.P.)	Capt. Abraham Shaper	New Jersey
FRANKLIN, Gloria Welch (Mrs. R.G.)	Elisha Bird	New Jersey
GARABRANT, Florence E. (Miss)	Oliver Martin	New Jersey
GARRIGUS, L. Edna (Miss)	Andrew Biddle	Pennsylvania
GIEST, Nora Jones (Mrs. C.A., Sr.)	Thomas May	Connecticut
GIEST, Florence Brewster (Mrs. F.W.)	Rufus Crane	New Jersey
GILBERT, Ida Rossiter (Mrs. Erle)	Jacob Garrigus, Jr.	New Jersey
GRAY, Effie Durand (Mrs. W.S.)	Joseph Jones 2nd	New Jersey
HARDEN, Marian Price (Mrs. A.S.)	Samuel Cokendall	New Jersey
HARRISON, Edith Lee (Miss)	Ezekiel Baldwin	New Jersey
HEALD, Ruth Morrow (Mrs. R.F.)	Benjamin Baldwin	New Jersey
HINSHAW, Wilberta Ripley (Mrs. J.C.W.)	John Durand	New Jersey
HOBBIE, Daisy Hawley (Mrs. A.D.)	Ezekiel Baldwin	New Jersey
HOLT, Elsie Loyal R. (Mrs. S.T.)	Joseph Harrison	New Jersey
JOHNSON, Grace M. (Miss)	Samuel Sherman	Rhode Island
KELLER, Christine Scheibell (Mrs. Harry)	Major Johannes Blauvelt	New York
KISLING, Ardia Bradley (Mrs. E.J.)	Phineas Clarke	Rhode Island
KONEGEN, May Taylor (Mrs. Kurt)	Benjamin Baldwin	New Jersey
LARSEN, Rose Lyle (Mrs. O.C.)	Ebenezer Foster	Massachusetts
LEE, Jane C. Price (Mrs. J.B.)	John James	Delaware
LITTELL, Alice Morgan (Mrs. J.F.)	David Nichols	Rhode Island
LIVELY, Ilka Woodruff (Mrs. Elberti)	Oliver Martin	New Jersey
MAHR, Carol Cobb (Mrs. L.E.)	William Simpson	New Hampshire
MAIER, Ethel Peifer (Mrs. A.E.)	Benjamin Price	New Jersey
MARKUS, Helen Van Orden (Mrs. E.A.)	Farmingdon Price	Connecticut
MATTHEWS, Jean Ashmead (Mrs. J.H.)	David Hiscock	New Jersey
MILLER, Barbara Campbell (Mrs. A.S.)	Lt. Col. Thomas Cadmus	New Jersey
MILLER, Marian Larsen (Mrs. C.J.)	Stephen Woodruff	New Jersey
MITCHELL, Anna Dearick (Mrs. R.J.)	Hesekial Hand	New Jersey
MOORE, Katherine (Miss)	John Darby	New Jersey
MORGAN, Anna Cadmus (Mrs. Browne)	George Frost	New Hampshire
MYERS, Olive E. Ward (Mrs. T.H.)	Hans Morrison	Pennsylvania
NEFF, Helen Adams (Mrs. R.A.)	Jacob Garrigus, Jr.	New Jersey
NICHOLS, Mary Wilde (Mrs. G.F.)	Capt. John Ashmead 4th	Pennsylvania
NICKELSON, Blanche Medcraft (Mrs. Floyd)	Capt. John Winston	Virginia
NORTHWOOD, Louanna Conover (Mrs. Arthur)	William Simpson	New Hampshire
PADDOCK, Leonora Jenny (Mrs. W.A.)	John Jacob Mickley	Pennsylvania
PIERCE, Gertrude Turner (Mrs. R.E.)	Lt. Col. Thomas Cadmus	New Jersey
POPE, Rae Dederick (Mrs. C.H.)	Cornelius Atkinson	Pennsylvania
PROSSER, Ethelene Hall (Mrs. Arthur)	John Thompson Headley	New Jersey
RAUSCHER, Iris Provost (Mrs. C.G.)	Henry Cadmus	New Jersey
RICHMOND, Margarite Whan (Mrs. F.M.)	John Thompson Headley	New Jersey
ROGERS, Helen Webb (Mrs. C.F.)	John Hart	New Jersey
ROMAINE, Eleanor L. (Miss)	Jacob C. Vanartsdal	Pennsylvania
RORDEN, Nancy Chandler (Mrs. Harold L.)	Joshua Elderkin	Connecticut
SAVINO, Elaine Richmond (Mrs. Joseph)	Mather Diederick	New York
SCHMITT, Mary Stegar (Mrs. T.W.)	Frederick Miller	New Jersey
SCHWARTZ, Florence Trowbridge (Mrs. M.G.)	John Henian	New Jersey
SHAY, Marian Stone (Mrs. H.M.)	David Cross	Pennsylvania
SMETHURST, Madora Hageman (A.F.)	Thomas Wilcox	New Jersey
SMITH, Helanah Blauvelt (Mrs. W.K.)	William Van Fleet	Virginia
STEINKE, Dorothy Jenkins (Mrs. Rudolph)	Richard Morris	Pennsylvania
STODDARD, Edna Smith (Mrs. H.W.)	David Cross	New York
STONE, Christable Colburn (Mrs. W.H.)	David Bevier	Pennsylvania
STRANGE, Rhoda Dodd (Mrs. W.Y.)	Casper Schaeffer	New Jersey
STROTHER, Elizabeth Bradley (Mrs. P.M.)	John Stone	New Hampshire
SYMONDS, Claire Southworth (Mrs. G.R.B.)	Ephraim Kirby	Connecticut
TERABERRY, May Van Campen (Mrs. F.M.)	Benjamin Acker	New York
THEOBALD, Belle Farrar (Mrs. C.C.)	Lemuel Jenkins	Massachusetts
TRUDEAU, Grace Miller (Mrs. R.I.)	Obadiah Smith	New York
TUCKLEY, Viola Baker (Mrs. J.H.)	Samuel Colburn	Massachusetts
VAN NESS, Esther Opie (Mrs. N.T.)	Jephthah Morehouse	New Jersey
WEBER, Lottiemae Logan (Mrs. Stephen)	Nehemiah Banks	Connecticut
WELCH, Esther Wilson (Mrs. M.R.)	Elijah Olmstead	Connecticut
WOLFE, Florence Westbrook (Mrs. A.A.)	John Van Campen	Pennsylvania
WOOD, Joan M. (Miss)	Ephraim Farrar	Massachusetts
ZORN, Gertrude Elston (Mrs. J.F.)	George Hood	Virginia
	Abijah Fairchild	Connecticut
	Joachim Zurick	New Jersey
	James Logan	Virginia
	Thomas May	Pennsylvania
	Capt. Samuel Drake	Massachusetts
	Israel Wood	Massachusetts
	Ethan Baldwin	New Jersey

NEW JERSEY'S UNKNOWN WILDERNESS

Batsto in the Wharton Tract



You will delight in a visit to the enchanting Wharton Tract in Southern New Jersey. This area consists of nearly 100,000 acres in the pinelands of the State. It is located midway between Philadelphia and Atlantic City and toward its southern edge is the small town of Batsto. The Lenni Lenape tribe of Indians lived in the village and gave it the name of "Baatstoo," meaning "bathing place." Because of the natural resources, Batsto became a flourishing town during the American Revolution, where cannon and cannonballs

were manufactured at the famous Batsto Iron works. Picture above shows Batsto Mansion, home of Col. William Richards, friend of Washington, and his son, Jesse, once owners of the Iron Works. Today this historic town, where recent excavations have uncovered many iron relics of Revolutionary days, is being restored by the State Conservation Department. All are welcome to visit the Great Mansion and many other interesting old buildings and see the early days of New Jersey coming to life again.

Sponsored by the following Chapters of the

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

ABSEGAMI—Margate

ANN WHITALL—Woodbury

CAPE MAY PATRIOTS—Cape May

CAPTAIN JONATHAN OLIPHANT—Medford

CAPTAIN JOSHUA HUDDY—Toms River

COLONEL THOMAS REYNOLDS—Pemberton

GENERAL LAFAYETTE—Atlantic City

GREAT JOHN MATHIS—Manahawkin

GREENWICH TEA BURNING—Bridgeton

YE OLDE NEWTON—Collingswood

HADDONFIELD—Haddonfield

ISAAC BURROUGHS—Audubon

KATE AYLESFORD—Hammonton

MILLVILLE—Millville

MOORESTOWN—Moorestown

NASSAU—Camden

OAK TREE—Salem

RED BANK—Pitman

VALLEY OF THE DELAWARE—Merchantville

Honoring MRS. CHARLES E. MCCLURE, Regent
1956-1958
Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook, N. J.
Organized 1893

Honoring Mrs. Joseph Reading Comly, Regent
1956-1959
General Mercer Chapter, Trenton, New Jersey

Greetings from
Gen. William Maxwell Chapter No. 73
Hackettstown, New Jersey

Compliments of
Polly Wyckoff Chapter, D.A.R.
Englewood, New Jersey

Greetings from
COFACHIQUE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
IOLA, KANSAS
Home of General Frederick Funston

MATOCHSHONING CHAPTER
Metuchen, New Jersey

Richard Stockton Chapter, D.A.R.
Ocean Grove, New Jersey

Honoring
MRS. JOHN KENT FINLEY
General Washington Chapter, Trenton, N. J.

Compliments of
Chinkchewunsk Chapter, D.A.R.
Newton, New Jersey

PRINCETON CHAPTER

Daughters of the American Revolution
Organized February 1893 No. 3

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

*Honoring Our Second Vice Regent
and
Sr. President, Mary Stillwell, Society, C.A.R.*

MRS. FRANK E. LEPORE
Monmouth Chapter, Red Bank, N. J.

Greetings from

**General Frelinghuysen Chapter,
Number 12, N.S.D.A.R.**

Somerville, New Jersey

Organized January 11, 1896

Colonel Joseph Stout Chapter

Hopewell, New Jersey

Honor Mrs. Theo. Fisher
who served as State Historian

In Memoriam



MRS. GEORGE EWING WALKER

(Mary Montgomery)

Deceased August 31, 1958

Inspiring leader and devoted member of Nassau Chapter, Camden, New Jersey. She served as Regent, Director, Registrar and Sr. President of Lenni Lenape Society, C.A.R.

State Chaplain 1953-1956

NASSAU CHAPTER, D.A.R.
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

DI MEDIO LIME COMPANY

BUILDING SUPPLIES

1815 Federal Street Camden 5, New Jersey

CARTUN HARDWARE

3514-16 Federal Street

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

McCLINTOCK'S PASTRY SHOP
130 Kings Highway East, Haddonfield, N. J.

THE BINGLEY GIFT SHOPPE
827 Haddon Ave., Collingswood 7, N. J.

KURKIAN BROS

Main Office & Plant

19 WEST PARK AVE. MERCHANTVILLE 8, N. J.

B. C. SCHROEDER & SONS
Woodlawn 3-0400 Established 1884
Funeral Directors
715 COOPER STREET, CAMDEN 2, N. J.

SPENGEL'S BAKERY

"Cakes For All Occasions"

3504 Federal St., Camden 5, N. J. WO 3-8284

CARTER'S PASTRY SHOP

Quality Baked Goods

WESTFIELD and LEXINGTON AVENUE
No. 3-3600 Pennsauken, N. J.

INGLESBY & SONS

Gerald A. Inglesby ME 8-1271
Air Conditioned Funeral Home
COVE AND WYNDAM ROADS
Pennsauken, N. J.

Woodlawn 3-1355

Bittner Bros. Trading as the

GRAPHIC PRESS

OFFSET AND LETTERPRESS PRINTERS

112 North Third Street Camden 2, N. J.

Greetings

Saddle River Chapter, D.A.R.

Ridgewood, New Jersey

JENNY BANTA FASHIONS

Ridgewood, New Jersey

Compliments of
C. C. VAN EMBURGH, INC.
Ridgewood, New Jersey

F. P. RISTINE & COMPANY

31 NORTH BROAD STREET

Ridgewood, New Jersey

Members—N. Y. Stock Exchange

The Midland Park Lumber & Supply Co., Inc.

Lake Avenue and Goffle Road

MIDLAND PARK, N. J.

Oliver 2-1000

Every Building Requirement

TETOR & SCHMULTS

9 NORTH BROAD STREET

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

*Northwest Bergen's Oldest Insurance Agency
(by succession)*

Many of those who had been in Jamestown during the 350th anniversary year in 1957 were delighted to find that the Glasshouse was open again last summer. The Jamestown Glasshouse was the first colonial industry. Last spring the Conservation Service Award of the United States Department of the Interior was presented to The Jamestown Glasshouse Foundation, Inc., which built the Glasshouse and operates it; this organization, consisting of glass manufacturers, glass workers' unions, and glasshouse suppliers, is responsible for operation of the exhibit, where skilled workmen in colonial costumes and using 17th century equipment produce glass bottles. It is of interest that the Jamestown settlers built their glass factory and shipped samples of their products to England as early as 1608.

Old Topanenmus Chapter — FIRST ANNIVERSARY

on Metedeconk Bay, N. J.



Upper row, right to left:

MRS. GEORGE C. HULL, JR., 2d Vice Regent

MRS. E. HOWARD JEFFREY, Regent

MRS. RICHARD W. JARVIS, First Vice Regent

Lower row, left to right:

MRS. ROBERT HANNA, St. Recording Secretary

MRS. VIRGINIA W. REEVE, Toms River, Speaker

MRS. RICHARD W. DUNHAM, St. Corresponding Secretary

Upper row, right to left:

MRS. GEORGE C. HULL, JR., 2d Vice Regent

MRS. JOHN M. HEYER, Historian

MRS. JAMES S. AVATI, Chaplain

MRS. RICHARD W. JARVIS, First Vice Regent

Lower row, right to left:

MISS ANNE M. STOMMEL, Treasurer

MRS. E. HOWARD JEFFREY, Regent

MRS. HENRY D. STRACK, Recording Secretary



GOOD NEWS FROM ST. MARY'S INDIAN SCHOOL

The December *Bugle*, quarterly newspaper of St. Mary's School for Indian Girls at Springfield, South Dakota, contains the following thrilling information:

A grant of \$100,000 from the United Thank Offering of the Women's Division of the Episcopal Church was made known at the recent General Convention held at Miami, Florida. The request for the grant was presented by Mrs. Edward Lundquist, President of the South Dakota Women's Division, and the Rev. Webster Two Hawk of Lake Andes, South Dakota. The grant was approved shortly before 10 o'clock on October 14 and the news reached St. Mary's a few minutes later. The old school bell was rung for nearly 30 minutes by any student who wished to take part in the general rejoicings.

The board members, faculty, and students wish to express their sincere thanks to all those who contributed to the United Thank Offering and made this great contribution possible. To all those who took an active part in preparing and presenting our request we are especially

grateful. To Dr. William Wright and Miss Betty Beath, who have seen our needs at firsthand, we would like to express our sincere thanks.

The Rt. Rev. Conrad H. Gesner, D. D., Bishop of South Dakota and President of the Board of St. Mary's, officiated at the ground-breaking ceremony for the new school building on October 29. After a short service in St. Mary's Chapel the choir and congregation proceeded to the site of the new building, where the remainder of the service and ceremony took place. A large number of local citizens representing various organizations was present.

The D.A.R. Special Fund, which was initiated in February of last year for the purpose of providing donations toward the new school building, has now reached a total of \$3,095.97. St. Mary's wishes to thank all those chapters which have contributed to the fund. It is hoped that one room in the new school will be built entirely from D.A.R. funds and appropriately commemorated at the dedication.

MANATEE CHAPTER, BRADENTON, FLORIDA

GOOD BODY & COMPANY

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

BRADENTON, FLORIDA

Compliments of Co-Managers

Colonel Herbert B. Wheeler and Captain Paul R. Coloney

and

Assistant Manager

Gerald N. Campbell, Jr.

MANATEE RIVER NATIONAL BANK

of Bradenton, Florida

Trust Department

Complete Banking Service

Member F.D.I.C.

Greetings from
PONTE VEDRA CHAPTER
PONTE VEDRA BEACH, FLORIDA

Charlottesville, Virginia

(Continued from page 43)

ranged from magistrate to Governor of Virginia. On the national scene, they were members of conventions, committees, and delegations that helped the young nation to form and strengthen its stature.

Monroe studied law under Jefferson. He also ran against Madison for the Presidency in 1808 but was defeated. This defeat seemed to have no effect on the friendship of the two men in later years; in fact, Madison named Monroe to two important cabinet posts.

Monroe's correspondence with Jefferson refers repeatedly to his intention and desire to be a neighbor.

In their roles as members of the Board of Visitors of Central College and the University of Virginia, the three were intimately and harmoniously associated. No doubt Madison and Monroe were frequent guests at Monticello. Even with transportation of the day limited to horseback riding and horse-drawn vehicles, interchange of visits among the three may be presumed to have been reasonably frequent.

Two of the trio married young widows—Jefferson to Mrs. Martha Wayles Skelton, widow of Bathurst Skelton, and Madison to Mrs. Dolly Payne Todd, whose first husband was John Todd.

Jefferson was 83 when he died, Madison was 85, and Monroe was 73.

WYMAN, GREEN & BLALOCK,
INC.

Real Estate - Insurance

Bradenton, Florida

Choose your retirement home
from our select listings.

Honoring
MRS. FRANK MONTGOMERY

Organizing Regent of the
Fontenada Chapter

Pompano Beach, Florida

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Bradenton, Florida

Organized 1900

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

BEST WISHES TO
GAINESVILLE CHAPTER,
D.A.R.

Mrs. John A. Wethington, Jr., Regent
Gainesville, Florida
THE FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK
AT GAINESVILLE

Compliments of
LOGAN-WHITLEY CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Stanford, Kentucky

In memory of
MRS. E. J. DORMINY
of FITZGERALD, GEORGIA
by MRS. WALTER STANCIL
GOVERNOR JOHN MILLEDGE CHAPTER

Greetings
NAHOULA CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Laurel, Mississippi

YALOBUSA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
Marriage Records 1846-1870

Price \$5.00

EDITH McLARTY
Water Valley, Mississippi

Compliments of
MARY STUART CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Tupelo, Mississippi

FORT CONDE CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Compliments of
SWISS CLEANERS, INC.
Mobile, Alabama

Tennessee Soldiers in the Revolution
Also Washington County Wills, 1778-1819 &
Early Marriages of Blount and Davidson Counties
By Penelope J. Allen, 1935
\$3.10. Order from Mrs. L. W. McCown,
312 East Unaka Ave., Johnson City, Tenn.

A Brief History of the Louisiana State Society

by Anna Baker Naquin
Press Relations Chairman

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1893 granted the State of Louisiana a charter for formation of D.A.R. within the State. This occurred just three years after the founding of the National Society in Washington on October 11, 1890. It was under the guidance of Mrs. J. M. Ferguson as regent that the first chapter was organized.

On May 2, 1895, the Spirit of '76 Chapter was organized as the first chapter in Louisiana and was granted a charter by the National Society on June 11. Since it was the only chapter in Louisiana until October 29, 1907, when Loyalty Chapter was organized at Alexandria, the first State Regents were members of Spirit of '76 Chapter.

The second State Regent, Mrs. Katherine L. Minor (1895-97), greatly benefited the Society through her splendid work at the time of the Columbian Exposition. Mrs. Benjamin S. Story (1897-1901) succeeded her and was followed by Mrs. C. H. Tebault (1901-10). As noted above, Loyalty Chapter was founded during her regime, as well as two other chapters that came into being on the same day—October 7, 1908—and in the same city—Shreveport. They were the Pelican and Shreveport Chapters. In honor of his wife and in memory of his mother, Grantland L. Tebault generously contributed \$1,500 for constructing the Louisiana box in Constitution Hall.

In February 1909 the first State Conference was held in New Orleans in the home of Miss Virginia Fairfax, who served as State Regent from 1910 to 1912, having been elected at the second State Conference, which was held in Shreveport. Hers was an active administration during which the Prairie Mamou Chapter was organized at Jennings November 1910.

Mrs. Peter Youree of Pelican Chapter served from 1912 to 1914

and was followed by Mrs. W. W. Wallis (1914-16), who was instrumental in obtaining the gift of a fine piano, which was placed in Continental Hall as a contribution from the Louisiana State Society. Mrs. Taliaferro Alexander (1916-18), organizer of Shreveport Chapter, was State Regent during World War I. She was followed by Mrs. J. K. Walker (1918-21), a past regent of Shreveport Chapter, and Mrs. T. D. Stewart (1921-22), organizing regent of New Orleans Chapter. The first State Year Book was published during the regime of Mrs. S. A. Dickson (1922-25), in whose administration the Louisiana Society was honored by a visit for the first time by a President-General—Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

During the administration of Mrs. W. S. Buchanan (1925-28), Louisiana made the national Honor Roll 2 years in succession for having planted trees under the conservation program. Mrs. Guerrie G. de Coligny's (1928-30) term established the State Regent's fund to help defray traveling expenses and secured a room in Continental Hall for the use of the Louisiana Society. In the following term (1930-31), that of Mrs. Penelope Mill, the room was converted into the delightful Creole Spanish patio we know today. At this same time a program was adopted for marking historical spots in Louisiana, a project enthusiastically continued by Mrs. C. W. Outhwaite (1931-33); at this time the Louisiana Society completed its quota subscription to the building of Constitution Hall.

Mrs. J. Harris Baughman (1933-36), Mrs. A. R. Lacey (1936-39), and Mrs. C. M. Flower (1939-42) were State Regents during trying times but were able to overcome the problem of holding State conferences, and additional historic markers were erected during their administrations. Youth activities and

national defense were stressed. A Student Loan Fund and the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage were established. During Mrs. Lacey's regime a \$100 scholarship was donated to Tamiassee, and, through the work of the Genealogical Committee, some of the oldest Louisiana ancestral records were translated from French and Spanish into English.

Mrs. Thomas F. Moody (1942-45), State Regent during World War II, stressed the work of the National Defense Committee. She personally gave \$1,000 to the Blood Plasma Fund and an additional sum for microfilming the Census Records of 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. The Louisiana Society circulating library was established, and the Louisiana bell in the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge was given by Mrs. Moody in memory of her mother.

Mrs. Robert W. Seymour (1945-46) was followed by Mrs. Percy C. Fair (1946-48). During this period, the copying of courthouse records was begun. On national projects, Louisiana has always fulfilled its quota obligations. For example, during Mrs. John N. Pharr's regime (1948-51) the Valley Forge building project was completed. Also, District meetings were started, the State Officers' Club and the Chapter Regents' Club were organized, and the Louisiana Society, C.A.R., came into being on March 18, 1949.

During 1951-54, while Mrs. Herbert C. Parker was State Regent, the historic Natchez-San Antonio Trace was marked by dedication of 17 suitable road markers. The principal project of Mrs. William E. Hicks' administration (1954-57) was furnishing of the dining room at Oakley House—the lovely John James Audubon memorial. The present State Regent, Mrs. Edward D. Schneider, has pledged her administration to secure funds for the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage at Tamiassee.

Louisiana has proudly furnished 12 of its distinguished daughters to serve as National Officers. Those now serving are Mrs. William E. Hicks, Vice-President General, and Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.



JESSICA GRAHAM SCHNEIDER
(Mrs. Edward Davis Schneider)
1957-1960

1909-1959 LOUISIANA D. A. R.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

The Louisiana State Society, of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold its fiftieth anniversary Conference in March of 1959. The Spirit of '76 Chapter of New Orleans has the distinction of being the first chapter organized in Louisiana. The chapter was founded on May 2nd, 1895, with twenty-one members. It was the only chapter in the state until Loyalty Chapter of Alexandria was organized in 1907, to be quickly followed by others, which, by 1909, made the organization of a State Society a necessity. There are now forty-seven chapters in the State Society, and it is hoped that there will be fifty by the date of the fiftieth birthday celebration.

Ten years ago District Meetings were inaugurated, and State Officers and Chapter Regents Clubs were organized to promote and extend the program of the National Society. The Louisiana Society of the Children of the American Revolution was also organized in 1949, and it has held its own State Conference every year since.

The chapters of the Louisiana Society have engaged in all phases of the educational, patriotic and historical work of the National Society, and 65.95 percent have achieved Honor Roll status. Throughout the fifty years of splendid growth of the Louisiana State Society, it has given loyal and wholehearted support to every project of the National Society and has ever held fast to its ideals and purposes and its goodly heritage.

LOUISIANA D.A.R. CHAPTERS

THE SPIRIT OF '76 — MAY 2, 1895

Loyalty	10-29-07	Pelican	10- 7-08
Shreveport	10- 7-08	New Orleans	1-14-13
Fort Miro	2- 7-14	Caddo	3- 4-15
Calcasieu	2- 3-25	Galvez	2- 3-25
Baton Rouge	11-13-25	New Iberia	12- 1-25
Tallulah	10-20-27	Attakapas	4-20-29
Tangipahoa	2-26-32	Abram Morehouse	11-15-32
Bayou Cотielle	4-13-34	Avoyelles	11- 6-34
Halimah	11-21-34	Moses Shelby	12-22-34
Gen. William Carroll	12-22-34	St. Denis	2- 2-35
Long Leaf Pine	2- 6-35	Bon Chasse	12- 6-35
Metairie Ridge	4-24-36	Dorcheat	4-13-40
Alexander Stirling	6-14-41	Heirome Gaines	2- 3-42
Prescott de-la-Houssaye	2- 3-42	Manchac	4-12-43
Chief Tusquahoma	2- 4-50	Robert Harvey	1-20-51
Opelousas	2-22-51	Spicer-Wallace	4-14-51
John J. Audubon	11- 5-52	Oushola	7-14-54
Louisiana	9-24-54	Fort Jessup	2-26-55
Bistineau	2-27-55	Dugdemona	2-12-56
Julien Poydras	3-23-56	Gen. William Montgomery	4-14-56
Vieux Carré	10-16-56	Boeuf River	1-22-57
Acadia	3- 2-57	Frances Rebecca Harrison	3- 3-57
Wharton	3-31-57	Bayou St. John	11- 6-57



BAYOU COTEILLE CHAPTER, D.A.R.

BOYCE, LOUISIANA
ON ITS

TWENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY

HONORS ITS FIRST REGENT

MRS. MORGAN W.
WALKER, SR.

Compliments of
NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER
New Orleans, Louisiana

Greetings from
BISTINEAU CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Ringgold, Louisiana

ST. DENIS CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Natchitoches, Louisiana
Courtesy of A. R. McCleary

Greetings from
Metairie Ridge Chapter, D.A.R.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Visit the Historic VIEUX CARRE
"The Paris of America"
New Orleans, Louisiana
VIEUX CARRE CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Compliments of
AVOYELLES CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Bunkie, Louisiana

Greetings
HALIMAH CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Amite, Louisiana

Compliments of
**BAYOU ST. JOHN
CHAPTER**
KENNER, LOUISIANA

Compliments of
TANGIPAHOA CHAPTER
Hammond, Louisiana

To prevent orchard-pollinating bees from spreading fireblight to apple and pear blossoms, plant pathologists have devised the novel idea of making the bees carry the cure instead of the disease. They powder them with a fireblight-killing antibiotic, streptomycin, by means of a simple wooden trap inserted at the beehive entrance. The bees can't get in or out without walking through the streptomycin, which clings to their bodies ready to kill or inactivate any fireblight-producing bacteria they might pick up as they gather nectar.

"Arizona and the West," a new quarterly journal of history, will be published by the University of Arizona, beginning with an issue in the spring of 1959. Each number will be about 100 pages long. The new journal will be devoted to the history of Arizona, from earliest times to the recent past. As a secondary feature, material of general significance in the history of the West will be included. The editor is John Alexander Carroll, Ph.D., associate professor of history at the university and winner of the 1958 Pulitzer prize for biography.

Coming In February

Cumberland Gap, Gateway of Conquest, by Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, President Emeritus of Lincoln Memorial University and noted author of *The Wilderness Road*.

The Maternal Lines of the Lincolns, a survey of some of Lincoln's distinguished ancestors.

We All Celebrated Flag Day Together, which tells how all the chapters in Lynchburg, Virginia, joined to give their city a Flag Day its citizens will long remember. Maybe a group of chapters in your town can do likewise. *Yorktown Celebrates the 177th Anniversary of American Freedom*, of the ceremonies in Yorktown in October 1958, participated in by the President General. Senator A. Willis Robertson's speech is reproduced.

A Treasure House in Colorado, describing the Denver home of one of our older members.

Shipwrecked Shoppers—a disastrous shopping trip to Boston by water.

Dedication of the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage at Tamasee—our little girls have a new home at last!

An article by the Historian General appropriate to *American History Month*.

Our Wildlife Heritage—the movement to protect and conserve some of our rare wildlife.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS CHAPTER

Gouverneur, N. Y.

*Honoring Miss Blanche Hodgkin,
Charter Member and present Regent*

Miss Grace Corbin, faithful and devoted member for forty-six years.

HOTEL CAMBRIDGE

Home of Pie a la Mode

Modern Rooms Cocktail Lounge

"Good Food Is Our Reputation"

CAMBRIDGE, NEW YORK

Mr. & Mrs. Walter E. Gann,
Owner-Manager

Compliments of
ROCKFORD CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Rockford, Illinois

THE GREENVILLE ADVOCATE

©

THE NEWSPAPER WHICH HAS SERVED BOND COUNTY, ILLINOIS FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS!

Cushing Chapter, Cushing Oklahoma

35th Anniversary

Honoring Charter Members
Mrs. Anna Mae Myers, Organizing Regent
Mrs. Alma Johnson Blank
Mrs. Rebecca Crans Frichot
Mrs. Mary Gahn Bryant
Mrs. Bessie Mullendore Johnson

Honoring

Miss Helen R. Goff, *Regent*
FRANCES SCOTT WALKER CHAPTER
HUGO, OKLAHOMA

Honoring

Mrs. Gaither Miller, Regent
WILLIAM MORRIS CHAPTER
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Greetings

JOHN CAIN CHAPTER, D.A.R.
HOPE ARKANSAS

Compliments

NEEL'S APPLIANCE & REPAIR
624 CLINTON
Arkadelphia, Arkansas

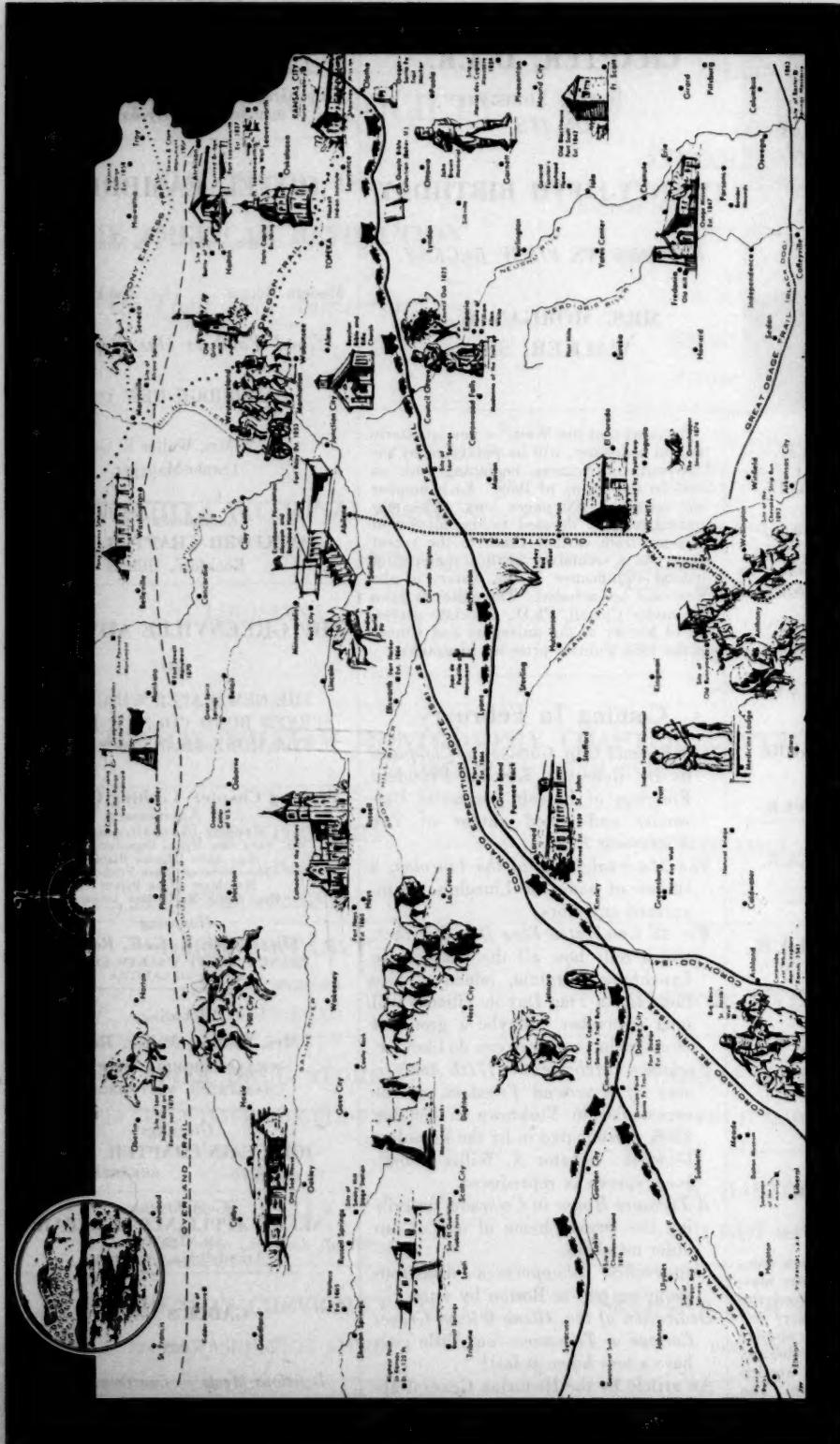
GABLE'S CAFE

©

Delicious Meals — Courteous Service

©

1010 TENTH STREET
ARKADELPHIA, ARKANSAS



THE historical Santa Fe Trail, along with the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution, aided by their state and counties, have erected 996 markers; was first used in 1822 but by treaty with the Osage Indians, August 10, 1825, the U.S. Government was given right to the trail forever. Thousands of ox and horse drawn loads of emigrants and merchandise

Coronado made the first white settlement in Kansas in 1541, at El Quaretelejo, which is now owned and marked by the D.A.R. More than 300 other markers dot the state which is known throughout the world for its productions, progress and prosperity.

Plan now to visit the Kansas Centennial Celebration in 1961

THE following Kansas Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, send greetings and invite all Daughters to visit the Kansas Centennial Celebration in 1961.

Abilene Chapter	—Abilene, Kansas
Arthur Barrett Chapter	—Marysville, Kansas
Atchison Chapter	—Atchison, Kansas
Betty Bonney Chapter	—Arkansas City, Kansas
Byrd Prewitt Chapter	—Ulysses, Kansas
Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter	—Leavenworth, Kansas
Council Oak Chapter	—Council Grove, Kansas
Desire Tobey Sears Chapter	—Mankato, Kansas
Dodge City Chapter	—Dodge City, Kansas
Emporia Chapter	—Emporia, Kansas
Esther Lowrey Chapter	—Independence, Kansas
Flores del Sol Chapter	—Goddard, Kansas
Fort Supply Trail Chapter	—Ashland, Kansas
Gen. Edward Hand Chapter	—Ottawa, Kansas
Isabella Weldin Chapter	—Augusta, Kansas
Jane Dean Coffey Chapter	—Coffeyville, Kansas
Jeremiah Howard Chapter	—Pawnee Rock, Kansas
John Haupt Chapter	—Topeka, Kansas
Kanza Chapter	—Macksville, Kansas
Lucretia Griswold Latimer Chapter	—Eureka, Kansas
Lois Warner Chapter	—Junction City, Kansas
Martha Loving Ferrell Chapter	—Wichita, Kansas
Martha Vail Chapter	—Anthony, Kansas
Mary Wade Strother Chapter	—Salina, Kansas
Mission Hills Chapter	—Prairie Village, Kansas
Molly Foster Berry Chapter	—Fort Scott, Kansas
Newton Chapter	—Newton, Kansas
Ninnescah Chapter	—Pratt, Kansas
Oceanus Hopkins Chapter	—Pittsburg, Kansas
Peleg Gorton Chapter	—Winfield, Kansas
Phebe Dustin Chapter	—Phillipsburg, Kansas
Samuel Linscott Chapter	—Holton, Kansas
Shawnee Chapter	—Prairie Village, Kansas
Smoky Hill Chapter	—Ellsworth, Kansas
Sterling Chapter	—Sterling, Kansas
Topeka Chapter	—Topeka, Kansas
Uvedale Chapter	—Hutchison, Kansas
Wellington Chapter	—Wellington, Kansas
Wichita Chapter	—Wichita, Kansas
William Creekmore Chapter	—Pleasanton, Kansas
Wyandot Chapter	—Kansas City, Kansas

Laura Fraser Completes U. S. History Panels

A history of America, from the arrival of Lief Ericsson to the Dawn of the Atomic Age, sculptured in clay, was recently completed by Laura Gardin Fraser, noted sculptress. The heros, highlights, and happenings of the United States through a period of more than 300 years have been wrought in clay, then cast in plaster in three huge panels by this well-known artist, representing culmination of many years of study and research.

Laura Fraser began thinking about doing a permanent history of America in the early thirties. In 1935 actual work was begun on the first panel. In the late fall of 1958 the cast of the third panel was made, finishing the bas-relief study of this Nation's development. More than 280 separate vignettes or episodes make up the three panels, and some 400 separate figures are included in the work.

The panels divide American history into three major periods. The first carries it from the discovery of the continent by European explorers to the breakthrough of the Appalachians and the settlement of the West; the second panel highlights the movement west to the end of the Civil War; and the third panel depicts our history from the turn of the twentieth century to the dawn of the Atomic Age.

When a final decision has been made as to the use that will be made of the three-panel panorama, the sketches will be enlarged, details filled in and the entire work cast in bronze or aluminum. Mrs. Fraser indicated that she hoped it would eventually be placed in some Federal building or national monument.

Nationally and internationally known as a medalist, Mrs. Fraser has done some of the most remarkable equestrian sculpture ever seen in this country. Her double-equestrian statue of the Confederate generals, Lee and Jackson, in Baltimore's Wyman Park is the only such work in America. Her Pegasus group, in the finest white granite to be found anywhere, is in the Brookgreen Gardens in South Carolina, and her rendition of Fair Play, sire of Man O'War, is a monument to the famous racer in Kentucky.

Since her husband died in 1953, Mrs. Fraser has concentrated her effort on completing the history panel-panorama. She also finished, this Spring, an heroic frieze, called the Oklahoma Run, depicting the opening of the lands of Oklahoma to the homesteaders in 1889.

Roll of Honor of the Albemarle

(Continued from page 52)

ton as his home, he was appointed head of medical staff of North Carolina troops. In 1782 he represented Edenton in the Commons. In 1784 he was sent to Congress for 3 years and in 1787 was a delegate to the Convention which framed the Constitution, and was one of the Signers for North Carolina. Again in 1790, '91 and '92 he represented the state in Congress. He was well-known by his publications and his connection with the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York. His wife was the daughter of the Hon. Charles Ward Aphorpe, of New York.

Robert Smith was an attorney and was also the mercantile partner of Joseph Hewes. He was a lieutenant in 1775 and a captain in 1776 and represented Edenton in the Commons in 1780-81. He never married and willed a large portion of his estate to the founding of an academy in Edenton.

Charles Johnston, an Englishman and a relative of Samuel, lived on the Chowan River at Bandon Plantation. He was a member of the State Senate in 1781-84 and 1790-92 and a member of the Congress in 1801. His courage, patriotism, and intelligence were universally acknowledged.

Sir Nathaniel Duckinfield of Duckinfield, in the County of Chester, England, owned large tracts of land in Bertie and other parts of the Province. He was a member of Governor Martin's Council; was gay, good-humoured and popular; and was for a time a dangerous rival to Mr. Iredell for the hand of the lady who was afterward Mrs. Iredell. In 1772 he went to Great Britain, where his friends prevailed on him to purchase a commission in the British army. When the war broke out, he could not be induced to serve against America; and when his regiment was sent to America, he contrived to remain behind, though he hazarded his reputation as a soldier and gentleman. His property was confiscated by act of the Assembly in 1779.

Stephen Cabarrus, a native of France, was a man of active mind, generous feelings and liberal sen-

ments. He was a merchant. He was a member of the House of Commons, in 1783-87, from the town; from 1788-93 for the County, and again in 1801-04. He frequently presided over the deliberations of the House.

James Wilson, a Signer from Pennsylvania, lived in Edenton during the later years of his life, and died at the home of his friend, James Iredell. He, too, was buried at Hayes Plantation. A few years later his body was removed and taken to Pennsylvania, so that his grave could be marked by the Congress with a suitable stone. Joseph Hewes who was buried in Philadelphia, was not returned to his home, although a monument to him was set up on the Courthouse Green in Edenton.

Crops need their vitamins, too! A recent investigation of stunted growth in such standard items as corn and beans has shown that the soils in which they grew lacked zinc. Other evidences of zinc deficiency are broad white stripes on the lower leaves of corn and yellowish brown patches on bean leaves, soon after they come up. This condition is most prevalent in irrigated lands in California, Nebraska, and Washington.

Greetings from
KANSAS DAUGHTERS, D.A.R.

Honoring
Susannah French Putney Chapter
**Mid-Continent Federal Savings
and Loan Association**
El Dorado, Kansas
3½% current dividend
Insured safety—Savings and Investments invited

Samuel Linscott Chapter, D.A.R.

HOLTON, KANSAS

1909—Fiftieth Anniversary—1959

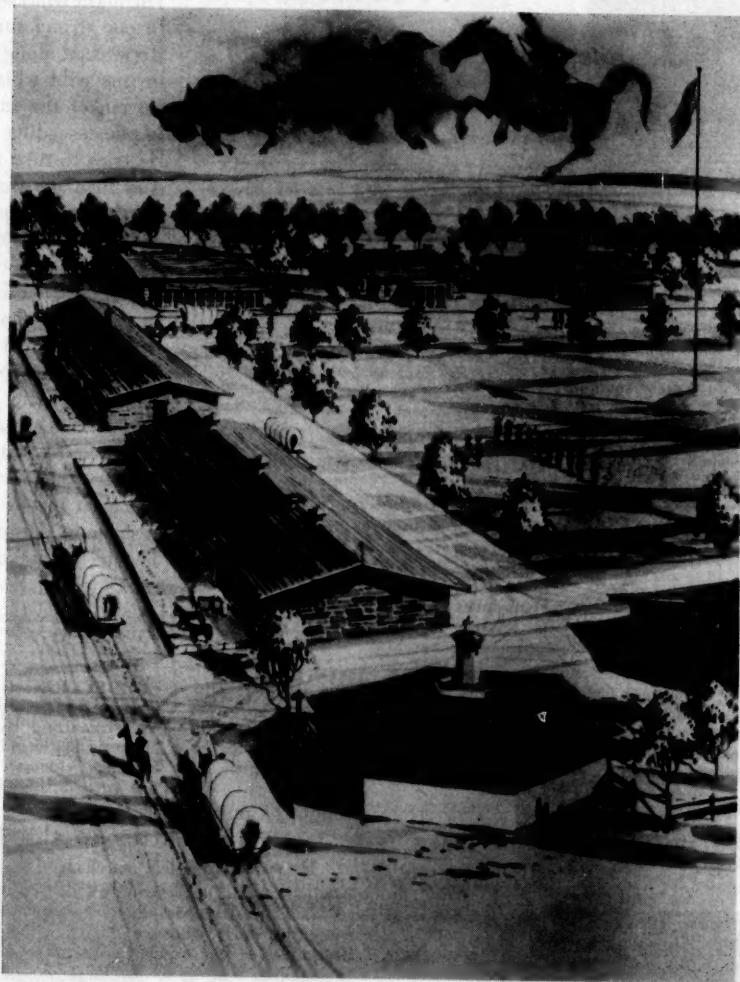
JOIN OUR DRIVE!
a new
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL
Manhattan, Kansas
POLLY OGDEN CHAPTER
Compliments of the
JAMES ROSS CHAPTER, D.A.R.
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS
Contributors to Kansas Historical Markers

Greetings from
BETTY BONNEY CHAPTER
Arkansas City, Kansas

Greetings from
HANNAH JAMESON CHAPTER
Parsons, Kansas

FORT LARNED CHAPTER

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
LARNED, KANSAS



By Frank Hamilton

Fort Larned

1859—1959

Only Old West Indian Wars Fort in good state of preservation
Barracks—Officers Quarters—Cavalry Barns—Shops
surround the parade grounds

Seven miles west of Larned on U. S. Highway 156

OPEN DAILY—7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Summer—9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Winter

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION—JUNE 5-6-7-8, 1959

STOP TO SEE FORT LARNED

HONOR

the
deserving
with the
BEST



UNITED STATES
BRONZE PLAQUES

bear a proud name—

serve a worthy tradition

The best and most impressive of bronze and aluminum plaques for testimonials, awards, and memorials, and at truly economical prices, too. Our vast facilities and long years of experience assure the most appropriate everlasting tribute for every occasion from a warm personal testimonial to a great enduring memorial.

We also feature fine trophies and prize awards, worthy of your organization's traditions—and eco-nomically priced, too. Free trophy catalog available.

TROPHIES



UNITED STATES BRONZE SIGN CO., Inc.
101 West 31st St., Dept. DR, New York 1, N. Y.

Julia Hancock Chapter, Lewistown, Montana, honors its centenarian member, Mrs. Ida Hedges. On July 19, 1958, she passed the century mark. Coming originally from Connecticut, Mrs. Hedges, after her marriage to Willis A. Hedges, came to Montana with him as a pioneering homesteader. She was given an Award of Merit by her chapter for her outstanding service to her community and various other organizations with which she has been associated.

Compliments of



THE FALMOUTH NATIONAL BANK

FALMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

©

By The Village Green
Since 1821.

©

Member F.D.I.C.

JUDD & DETWEILER

INCORPORATED

(Established in 1868)

PRINTERS

This Magazine is from Our Presses

FLORIDA AVE. & ECKINGTON PLACE

WASHINGTON 2 • D C



To be a joy forever YOUR FAMILY COAT OF ARMS

must be a thing of beauty!
For identification of yours
please send data on your
immigrant ancestor.

EDITH TUNNELL, De-signer of Jamestown and Mayflower Mapsetans.

The Jamestown and Mayflower Mapsetans in lithographed colors \$5.00 each.

The Mayflower in beautiful hand painting \$25.00 each.

1 JACOBUS PLACE NEW YORK 63, N. Y.

Early Edgecombe Co., N. C. Records:

Abstracts of Wills, 1733-1856,
390 pp. \$12.50

Marriages 1733-1868, 320 pp. \$12.50

Bible Records 400 pp. \$12.50

Tombstones & 1850 Census, 400 pp. \$12.50

MRS. W. GRAY WILLIAMS
Arlington Ter. Apt. 112 Rocky Mount, N. C.

Night Wind of Winter

In one long rumble of his drum
The night wind says that he has come.
In one strong surging trumpet call
He sweeps along the outer wall.
In one wild whistle, shrill and bold,
He makes the furnace fire feel cold.
In one cascading crash of sound
He tries to turn the house around.

And then his frenzy grows because
He thinks confusion is applause,
And so he adds more fury still
And tattoos every window sill.
He takes a maniac's delight

In raising rumpus on his flight;
In fact, he takes a reckless shot
With every weapon that he's got
While squeezing under every door
And letting out a lion's roar.

Let's pile on extra covers, then,
And try to go to sleep again,—
But even in our dreams, I fear
It's almost certain we shall hear
The teeth that chatter in the mouth
Of Old Man Zero, heading south.

From Bobolinks,
by LEWIS FLINT

CORRECTION: On page 1010 of the December 1958 issue of the D.A.R. Magazine the Organizing Regents' name (San Clemente Chapter advertisement) should be Florence Vrooman Houghton and in error was spelled Hughton.

A Letter to the Editor

If the Magazine had not changed for the better these last few months I would not have renewed my subscription, even if I have subscribed for the past thirty years or more. It seems that we are forgetting to do what we should—remember and keep alive the beginnings of our wonderful country. We are doing just as the Communists want us to do—forget ALL our early history.

I have most of my Magazines stored or in public libraries, but do have some about 1938-40. In them are articles that should be used again. In the 1939 issues are a wealth of articles about early "doings" and things that I am going to read to my teenage grandchildren. They are very interested. A series on *The Spirit of the Hand-Made* that year is and can be made very interesting to our young folks. The *Olive Branch* article in the January 1939 issue especially interested my grandchildren. Even I had forgotten—if I ever knew—what document is called *The Olive Branch*.

Our children get so little American history in their schools that we should do some reminding, for even our daughters are so interested in the United States as it is today that they forget our humble beginnings. The need for more history study was brought very forcefully to my attention when we were discussing Pennsylvania, and Roger Williams and William Penn were mentioned; my 18-year-old granddaughter wanted to know who they were.

Some of the old stories should be used to counteract the mad atomic rush of these days. I am one of many who feel this way but have not had the temerity to express ourselves.

MRS. OSCAR R. TINKLE,
Portland Chapter, Portland, Oregon.

American Security & TRUST COMPANY



*Daniel W. Bell, President and Chairman of the Board
C. F. Jacobsen, Vice Chairman of the Board*

Main Office: 15th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

**A leading financial institution in the Nation's Capital . . .
preferred by those who desire the best in banking service.**

*The National Metropolitan Bank and its successor, American Security and Trust Company,
have been the depository for the D.A.R. since 1896.*

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

• FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICIALLY APPROVED FINEST CAST BRONZE

LAY MEMBER MARKERS



DESIGN PA 105

HISTORIC SITE TABLETS . MEMORIALS
WORLD WAR II HONOR ROLLS

FREE—Beautifully illustrated brochure

PAN AMERICAN BRONZE CO.

4452 KUGLER MILL ROAD

CINCINNATI 36, OHIO

"GENEALOGICAL SERVICE WITH CITED AUTHORITY"

(American and Foreign)

BY

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.

GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS

80-90 EIGHTH AVE., NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Continuing a half century of work in Family Research, Coats of Arms, Privately Printed Volumes

Publishers of "Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages of America" and other historical and genealogical serial volumes. Correspondence or interviews may be arranged in all parts of the United States.

Compliments of



ROBERTSDALE, ALABAMA

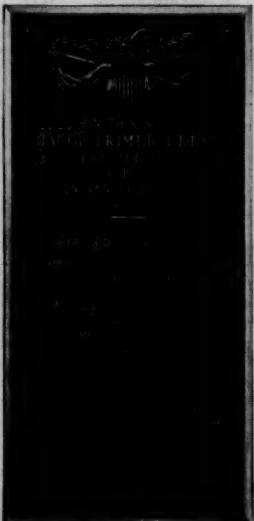
Officially Approved
CAST BRONZE
Memorials • Markers

Write for new price list and catalog
illustrating wide variety of designs.



MEIERJOHAN + WENGLER
METAL CASTERS
200 W. 36TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

**Perpetual
Identification
of Historic Sites**



**NEWMAN BRONZE
PLAQUES AND MARKERS**

Officially designated . . . beautiful . . . significant.

FREE Folder shows proper marking.
Please write for it.

Since 1882

Newman

BROTHERS, INC.

674 W. 4th St. Cincinnati 3, Ohio

THE PETTUS FAMILY \$15.00

*Compiled and edited by
A. BOHMER RUDD*

1819 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

NORTH CAROLINA RESEARCH

Specializing in Anson, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Guilford,
Cabarrus, Iredell, and central N.C. counties,
but work anywhere in the state.

25 years experience

WM. D. KIZZIAH Box 604 Salisbury, N.C.

COATS OF ARMS

Hand Painted in Full Heraldic Colors

Each accompanied with free family manuscript which
also explains the coat of arms with citations.

Write for Brochure

Hennessee Studio of Heraldic Art

324 West Thomas St. Salisbury, N.C.
10% Off to Members of D.A.R. on all paintings

**"MY KINSMEN" FAMILY
RECORD BOOKS**

make it easy for you to keep record of your ancestry,
family history, near relatives, etc. Complete with direc-
tions and work sheets. \$2.50 postpaid. A fine present
for child or adult. Use a lifetime. Satisfaction or
refund.

THEDA KORN GROSS Jackson Center, Ohio

**To make every
occasion important
say:**

**"Meet me at
The Mayflower"**



The Mayflower

CONNECTICUT AVENUE AT DE SALES STREET
Completely Air Conditioned

Congratulations, Mrs. Roulston

The Daughters of Massachusetts extend to Mrs. Marjorie L. Roulston, ex-Regent of Betsy Ross Chapter and formerly a citizen of this Commonwealth, now of Salem, New Hampshire, their hearty congratulations on her election to the position of Representative to the New Hampshire General Court from the Town of Salem.

In a very interesting and informative article published in the *Evening Tribune* (of Salem, N.H.) we are told that 18 years ago she, with her family, took up residence in Salem *temporarily*, expecting to make another change in the near future. But life did not bring about this change. She became active in all sorts of organizations ranging from political action, church work, and D.A.R. to the Y.W.C.A., and remained in Salem.

She served three years as a member of the Salem school committee. This race, and her candidacy for the New Hampshire Gen-

eral Court, were the only times she has entered the public lists in her own behalf—successfully, both times.

The new Representative from Salem will drive the 38 miles from her home town to Concord three times each week. Gleefully she exclaims, "Do you know that a Legislator in New Hampshire can't be arrested going to and coming from a session of the Legislature?" Then she adds, in a very prim and restrained manner, "I drive carefully, but I don't waste any time."

Her constituents in Salem and its environs confidently believe that Mrs. Roulston will not "waste any time" in bringing to the General Court the problems of her neighbors, that their section of the state will be ably represented, and that she will get things done while in public office.

Bay State News
December 1958

as en-
half—
n will
town
Glee-
that a
be ar-
ession
, in a
drive
"
virons
n will
to the
neigh-
will be
ll get